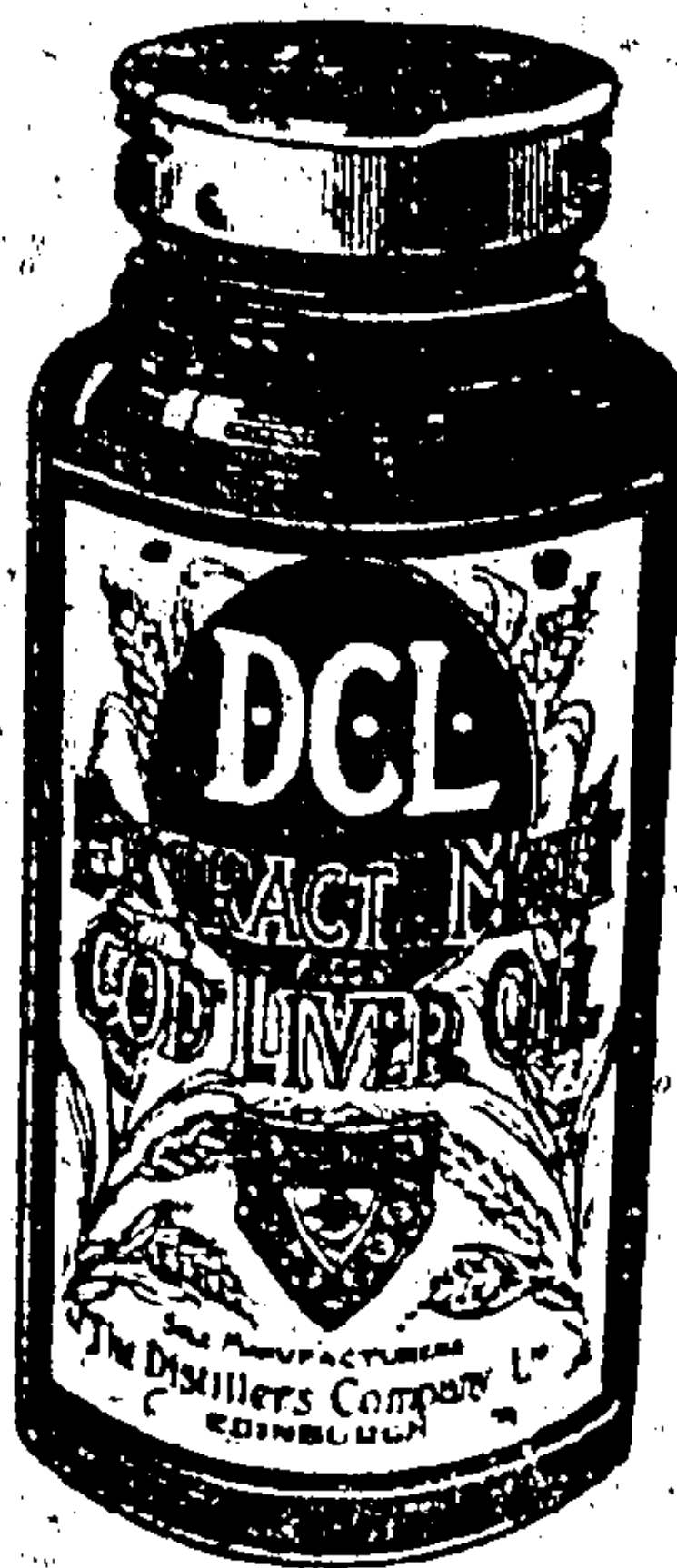




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THE LURE OF MOSCOW.

A PARADOX OF LABOUR.

[By THE RT. REV. HERBERT HENSLEY HENSON, Bishop of Durham.]

The recent proceedings in Scarborough are very perplexing, and very disconcerting. What precisely is their significance? How far ought we to credit the rank and file of trade unionists, some four and a half millions of English working men, with the beliefs and aspirations which, by the dubious machinery of a "card vote," they have professed? How many of them would give deliberate approval to the president's inaugural address? The political leaders, men of character and experience, whose ability in office has brought much credit to "Labour," were summarily swept aside, their advice rejected and their protests ignored. A portentous resolution which Mr. Thomas riddled with scornful criticism and pronounced to be "absurd," was none the less carried by 3,082,000 votes against 75,000.

If the "card vote" may be trusted, English trade unionists have travelled far on the revolutionary road. It is, of course, easy to over-estimate the significance of such incidents, which, it must be admitted, have an ugly appearance. Mr. Clynes begs the public not to "judge too sternly some of the strong language which had been used," and declared that the love and admiration so plentifully poured out on Moscow did not really imply any serious approval of Russian methods and ideals. "Our outlook on Moscow," he said, "does not arise from any wish to copy Moscow methods, and only a few, who appear to know little of either British history or character, seriously ask us to imitate conditions which, if applied here, would hasten our own ruin."

PREACHING CLASS-WAR.

If that be so, the "card vote" is a woefully defective instrument for uttering opinion. The president's address had struck a different note, and the proceedings of the Congress had sustained it. He preached the class-war, called for a closer union with revolting proletarians everywhere, and proclaimed the imminence of "the last final struggle." "Russia and Mexico," he said, "are leading the way." It might have been expected that an assembly of self-respecting Englishmen would have resented the suggestion that they should sit at the feet, and follow in the wake, of semi-barbarous Mexicans, and the illiterate peasants of Russia, but in point of fact the Congress rather welcomed it, and when the delegates from Russia appeared on the platform, they were given a rousing welcome: "What can it mean!"

The time and place emphasised the grotesque character of the proceedings. Scarborough is one of the most beautiful of our holiday resorts, and in September it is crowded with holiday folk, among whom trade unionists are conspicuous. The air is full of laughter and gaiety, and on every hand children are at play. No contrast could be more complete than that between the trade unionists inside the Congress Hall and those outside. Yet the rhetoric and "card votes" claim to represent the actual beliefs and desires of these cheerful and kindly holiday makers. What is the explanation of the paradox? May we assume that violent speech is for many English people rather a conventional form of public entertainment than the responsible utterance of convictions? May we dismiss the proceedings at Scarborough as only one more example of the popular phenomenon colloquially described as "blowing off steam?"

LABOUR LIVING APART.

Something must be allowed for the imaginative appeal of the Russian Revolution. Here is the one outstanding triumph of "Labour" over its oppressors, the one demonstration of "Labour's" competence to order a great community on its own principles, to sit in the seats of the mighty, and to reverse the established order of the world. Before that picture every disposition to question and criticise disappears, and every adverse testimony is resented and rejected. "Labour" is going apart from the general life, and dwelling apart in a world of its own. "Class consciousness" is a waxing factor. It is stimulated by many conditions of modern life, and fostered deliberately by those who are definitely aiming at the subversion of the existing social order. "Labour" lives apart, works apart, thinks apart. Every effort is made to isolate, and by isolating to alienate, the wage-earners from the general system of industry.

In the long run, of course, this policy of isolation must fail, because it conflicts with human nature itself. Life is too full, varied, and rich to be for ever pinched within such narrow frontiers. In a hundred directions it breaks away from the bondage of class. Religion, knowledge, recreation, national politics, must needs transcend the class-limits. It follows that the preachers of the "class-war" are tied up to a paradox, because "class" is not a sufficiently comprehensive term. A religious, educated, and patriotic artisan belongs to many classes, and may be far more completely at home in another class than that which his daily employment creates. The attempt to separate the economic factor in life, and enshrine it as supreme, is intrinsically absurd and practically impossible. Human nature may be trusted in the long run to vindicate its rights and exercise its franchises.

But in the meantime much harm may be done, and has been done, by emphasising the factors which distinguish one class

from another. A temper of mutual suspicion between classes may be created, and the mutual understanding by which alone effective co-operation can be secured may be rendered impossible. Moscow approaches our English trade unionists under the protection of this disastrous suspicion, and succeeds in imposing itself on them under the disguise of familiar names and phrases. Since Bolshevism is hotly denounced by "the classes," it needs no other title to the approval of "the masses," as if civilised society did not include both, and both did not find in Bolshevism their relentless enemy.

A PITIFUL FARCE.

Yet when all allowances have been made, it remains puzzling that the lure of Moscow should be able to prevail against the clearest demonstrations of Bolshevist cynicism, irreligion, and cruelty. These demonstrations have been provided in abundance from the writings and speeches of the Bolshevik leaders, from the official Bolshevik Press, and from the testimonies of impartial inquirers. They have been abundantly confirmed by the woeful recitals of personal experience which the numerous victims of the Bolshevist revolution have made. Yet "Labour" seems to ignore all this mass of damning proof, and insists on the pitiful farce of sending out deputations of its own to seek from the Bolshevik Government itself a trustworthy certificate of character! Could any greater absurdity be imagined?

Trade unionists, as they are known in the places where they live, are very generally the best of citizens, religious and prosperous men, often holding office in churches and chapels, members of municipal bodies. Their co-operative societies are flourishing commercial concerns, conforming closely to the general type of other capitalist organisations that they, too, from time to time have to face strikes of their hired workers. Yet, in Scarborough, they are presented in the guise of "class-conscious proletarians" eager to get into close alliance with foreigners, whose speech is unknown, whose principles are abhorrent, and whose reputation is infamous. Which is the true version of the English trade unionist? By what process of discounting causality shall the rhetoric of the Scarborough Congress be harmonised with the facts of normal experience?

RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONISM.

Words count for much. M. Tomsky claimed to speak as the representative of six and a half million Russian trade unionists. Were the numbers checked? Was the quality of the trade unionism ascertained? It seems on the face of it surprising that the young and undeveloped trade unionism of Russia should so largely outnumber the long-established and highly organised trade unionism of Britain.

Dr. Shadwell, in his excellent and well-documented book, "The Socialist Movement, 1824-1924," says that the number of the Russian trade unionists oscillates with the changes in Bolshevik policy. When compulsory labour was abolished, trade unions ceased to be State bodies. One result was a great fall in membership. They had increased from under one million in 1917 to 84 millions in 1921, which meant that all sorts of people joined them to secure the benefits of the bureaucratic functions. After the introduction of the new policy they fell of again to 44 millions in 1923. A minimum wage rate was fixed by the State, but served only as a basis for the actual wages which were settled by collective agreement. A rise in wages followed, mainly in the small industries which were run by private enterprise; the large industries, which were still nationalised, could not pay so much, partly because of their hopeless inefficiency and heavy costs, partly because of the financial chaos and insolvency of the State. (v. Part II, p. 44.)

M. Tomsky professes to speak for six and a half millions of Russian trade unionists. The movement would appear to flourish in Russia while it declines in Great Britain.

It has been observed that there is in Russia no class of hereditary workers such as that which provides the rank and file of British trade unionism. The peasants crowd to the factories when trade is brisk and there is money to be earned, and they disperse again to their villages when trade declines. The cities for them but a place of temporary sojourn, not of permanent residence. They have not been born and bred in the cities of their labour like our British workers. The fact may go some way to explain the strange rapidity with which the population of Petrograd has declined under the withering rule of the Bolsheviks. A great capital of 24 millions has within a few years, or even months, sunk into a stagnant provincial town of about 800,000. No doubt multitudes have perished by murder, privation, and disease, but the bulk of the people have betaken themselves to their ancestral villages.

It is difficult to imagine any genuine community of interest and sentiment between such different types of workmen. The crude simplicity of Russian peasants cannot determine the policy of the politically developed citizens of Britain. In following the lure of Moscow British "Labour" is accepting the lead of a lower intelligence, and a narrower experience than its own.

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C.S.C.C. v. ROYAL NAVY.

The following will represent the Civil Service Cricket Club 1st XI. in a friendly match on the C.S.C.C. ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday: F. J. de Rome (capt.), G. R. Sayer, E. B. Reed, H. G. Wallington, F. E. Lawrence, F. J. Ling, E. W. Hamilton, B. D. Evans, E. C. Fincher, F. Baker, F. H. Holdman, Reserve: W. H. Edmonds and B. Hawkins.

INDIANS v. KOWLOON.

The following have been selected to represent the Indians in the above match on Saturday on the Kowloon ground, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp:—A. H. Ramjahn, A. H. Madar, A. el Arculli, F. M. el Arculli, J. S. A. Curraem, O. Ismail, S. H. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, H. D. Ramjahn, U. M. Omar (capt.) and N. B. Kitchell.

HOCKEY.

At a match at Sookanpoo on Tuesday the Royal Artillery were defeated by seven goals to one by the Hongkong Hockey Club's second team. In the opening half Price and Vallack (9) were the scorers, and later while Bolland reduced the lead, further goals for the Club were scored by Garrod, Lyon, Price and Vallack.

WHY WESTERN WOMEN SHINGLE.

A JAPANESE VIEW.

[BY GONSHUKE KOMAI, THE JAPANESE POET.]

There are two reasons for the unprecedented cutting of locks by the great ladies of Western Europe—first, a desire to make manifest their newfound political power; secondly, the natural indolence, which is the heritage of all mortals.

When a shingled woman realises that she need not put soap on a towel and rub vigorously the beautiful pedestal of her head, she spends only a few minutes of time, and thereafter can answer the telephone, harangue the cook, or sell tickets for the next charity ball at the Albert Hall.

As a Japanese, I find a great difficulty in knowing female from male when I venture into the haunts of London, that most intricate civilisation. Bewildered, I look at the neat, shorn heads of the intelligent women and wonder whether they wish to proclaim to all that their political freedom is a fact.

To me, a Japanese, who has been brought up to think that action belongs to the waterfalls, that colour is the exclusive privilege of the azalea plant, and that tenderness is shared only by brooms and the weeping willows, the western women do so stimulate my brain and upset me by their restlessness.

Shingled hair is not, to my mind, a portent of a sex revolution. Women will be mothers in spite of a million wars and a thousands coffeers, and men will be husbands although civilisation undergoes centuries of chaos. Also there is a saving grace provided by the divinity which shape our ends—although we be Japanese or English, of Biarritz or the Lido—and that is the children on whom we are definitely saddling our unsolved problems, our unwarmed wars, our hatreds yet to be cured.

It is not the dressing of the hair and body that matters—these whims pass into the museum or into a picture. The full wigs of the 17th century, the tant hair of Sir Thomas Lawrence's heyday, the "ambrosial" whiskers of Thackeray, are merely externals. Although we all are trying to enjoy ourselves and draw admiration to ourselves, we still do our bit of work in order to pay the piper, and sweat blood in doing it.

Whether hair be shingled or down to the waist, the woman of East or West is torn by the twin wishes of excitement for herself and peace in this world for others. Even Governments recognise the dual significance and the prophetic depth of woman's shingled hair.

PRIEST TRIED FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER.

STRANGE CASE AT SHANGHAI.

A strange case came before the Mixed Court (Assessor Bucknell and Magistrate Kwan) at Shanghai on October 18th in which a fifteen-year-old youth was charged with the attempted murder of a Buddhist Priest.

According to Dr. H. C. Mei, who defended the youth, the latter was studying to become a priest and a few days previously, his instructor, an abbot and the complainant, suggested that the apprentice be initiated in the customary Buddhist manner by having six small holes burnt into his scalp in a domino-shaped pattern.

The youth refused, being entitled to do so under the articles of Buddhist religion which decree that those yet under "the age of discretion"—twenty years—need not be so initiated.

Defending counsel stated that the youth had been "goaded to desperation" by the abbot and used the chopper as a means of refusal and defence.

He admitted to the Court that he intended to kill the abbot who, however, did not press the charge.

The Court imposed a light sentence of one year and expulsion, to be suspended for five years, the accused to be placed under a bond to be of good behaviour and the Court's order for expulsion to be permanently suspended at the end of the five years.

CRAIGENOWER C.C.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD LAST EVENING.

The annual meeting of the Craigenower Cricket Club—(the annual report of the committee of which appeared in the Daily Press last Saturday)—was held at the Club-house last evening.

Chief Inspector W. Kent presided and was supported by Mr. R. Bass (Secretary), Mr. D. K. Kharas (Treasurer), Mr. T. Grimes (Club Captain) and members of the Committee.

Prior to proceeding with the business of the meeting, the Chairman expressed regret and sympathy in connection with the death of Mr. C. H. Lyson, the late President of the Club. The Club had sustained a very severe loss by his death and it would probably be a long time before they would get a president who would preside over their meetings in the genial manner Mr. Lyson had done. He had always taken a very great interest in the welfare of the Club.

At the request of the Chairman, the meeting expressed their sympathy and respect by standing in silence.

Opening the business of the meeting, the Chairman said unfortunately the vice-president of the Club, Mr. B. W. Bradbury, was unable to be present. Dealing with the annual report of the committee, the Chairman said the report had been in the members' hands for some days and called for very little comment. It had been one of the most successful years the Craigenower Cricket Club had experienced. Under the heading of cricket, the Club entered a team in the first division and the results were very much better than they had been in previous years. Young blood was coming forward to take the place of the old stagers and every opportunity would be given them to practice and warrant their positions in the first second team. Commenting on the hitting and bowling averages, the speaker said Mr. T. Grimes topped the batting and Mr. S. Abbas was top for bowling. There had also been club competitions arranged to take the place of the league competitions, which could not be held this year. They hoped that next year the Craigenower Cricket Club would be able to lift the shields in both the first and second divisions. As regards the lawn bowls, in 1921, just before he went on leave, there was a dinner party to him and lawn bowls was mentioned. As an old stager at the game, he advised the club to take up team play and gave four small cups to encourage it. The result this year, he thought, was from that small beginning, and the C.C. had come out League champions. He only hoped the same success would attend the club next year, although he might say that their next door neighbours, the Police, were going to challenge them for that honour. With regard to billiards, this was of interest not only in the winter but also in the summer. With regard to the Club itself, the building was in good condition and no repairs had been necessary during the year under review. Owing to the rapid increase in membership, however, the present room was inadequate and steps would soon have to be considered to extend the existing accommodation. With regard to finance, the accounts showed a balance of \$1,500.84 which he thought was very satisfactory and encouraging.

In conclusion, the Chairman, on behalf of the members of the Club, returned thanks to the donors, Messrs. E. Abraham, W. Allen, B. W. Bradbury, A. P. Greaves, A. A. Gutierrez and F. W. Shaftain. He also thanked Mr. R. Drude who had presented a magnificent cup for the team playing competition. (Applause.)

He proposed the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. E. Mow Fung and carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. P. A. Dixon proposed that Mr. B. W. Bradbury be elected as the new president of the Club. In doing so, he commented that Mr. Bradbury had always taken a very keen and active interest in the Club and was largely through him that they had obtained the extension to the Club. He did not think they could do better than elect Mr. Bradbury as their president. He had participated in every branch of sport, cricket, tennis and bowls and it was mainly through his leadership of the team that they had won the Lawn Bowls Championship this year. (Applause.)

The Chairman seconded and said that he had played against Mr. Bradbury at cricket and at bowls. Mr. Bradbury was a sportsman from the crown of his head to his feet and could take a licking and give one in the same spirit. It was the game that mattered with him. He had always taken a active interest in the Club, attended to committee meetings and was not a fair-weather gentleman who would take office just for the sake of the honour of the Club. Mr. Bradbury would work for them. (Applause.)

Mr. Bradbury was unanimously elected as president of the Club with acclamation. Other officers were elected as under:—Vice-President, E. L. Alves; Secretary, Mr. R. Bass; Treasurer, Mr. D. K. Kharas; captain of the first eleven, Mr. D. Hitz; captain of the second eleven, Mr. T. Grimes; general committee, Messrs. C. A. Rodrigues, O. M. Alves, W. Kent, P. A. Dixon, W. B. Munkett, E. Mow Fung, L. Allan and C. S. Rossetti.

TREVESSA TROPHY RACE.

A DOUGLAS BOAT WINS AGAIN. JARDINE BOAT DISQUALIFIED.

The boat race for the Trevesa Trophy was held yesterday, under the auspices of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. On two of the three previous occasions, the trophy was won by boats owned by the vessels of the Douglas Steamship Co., and yesterday one of them again secured it, the *Haining* being awarded first place. The *Haining* was second in the race, the *Mauwang* owned by Jardine's being easily first, but she was disqualified because she used a Chinese sail.

The race was a distance of five miles. The starting point was at Channel Rock and the course was via Kowloon Rock and Cust Rock Buoy to the Yacht Club. Ten boats entered, three from Butterfield and Swire's, three from Jardine's two from the Douglas Steamship Co., one J.C.F.L. boat, and one Canadian Pacific. Conditions were very favourable, the wind which was easterly was moderate and the sea was fairly calm.

"MAUSANG" IN LEAD.

Soon after the start the *Mauwang* took the lead. The men were rowing in unison, with the *Haining* second, and the rest were bunched behind. Circumventing Kowloon Rock, the order was unchanged, with the *Heng Sang*, *Fan Overstraten* and the other Douglas boat fighting for third place about 200 yards behind the second boat. The *Kwai Sang* was last. On the course to the marked sump, opposite the Yacht Club, when the boats had to turn for Cust Rock Buoy, the *Mauwang* gained considerably on the *Haining*. The *Heng Sang* was third but was a very long way behind. Passing the mark buoys, the order was still unchanged, and it was apparent that the race was between the first two, though the order could hardly be changed, since the *Mauwang* was too far ahead. As soon as Cust Rock Buoy was rounded, the *Mauwang* rowers dropped their sail and rowed. The *Haining* men did not follow suit, but kept the sail up. The *Mauwang* got in first a good way ahead of the *Haining*. The other boats were far behind and the *Heng Sang* secured third place, the second Douglas boat fourth and the *Fan Overstraten* fifth. But the disqualifying of the *Mauwang* changed the positions of the boats. It was, of course, only fair that the *Mauwang* should be disqualified for breaking the regulations, but it was unfortunate. Her men rowed strongly and ably. The *Haining* having been disqualified, the *Haining* secured the trophy.

Good times were made by the two first boats.

The order of finishing was:—

	Finishing Time	Time Elapsed
<i>Mauwang</i> (Mr. Goddard, Jardine's)	4.51.14	47.44
<i>Haining</i> (Mr. Pafrey, Douglas Co.)	4.55.10	51.40
<i>Heng Sang</i> (Mr. McNaughton, Jardine's)	4.59.30	56.00
<i>Haining</i> (Mr. Duncan, Douglas Co.)	4.01.00	57.10
<i>Fan Overstraten</i> (Mr. Crothenhus, J.C.F.L.)	5.01.22	57.52
<i>Kwai Sang</i> (Mr. Idell, Jardine's)	5.06.21	1.02.51
<i>Kum Sui</i> (Mr. Piowrie, B. & S.)	5.08.18	1.05.46
<i>Empress of Canada</i> (Mr. Thomas, C.P.R.)	5.10.31	1.07.01
<i>Chuan</i> (Capt. R. Ashby, B. & S.)	5.13.28	1.09.56
<i>Suiyang</i> (Mr. Man-dell, B. & S.)	5.14.51	1.11.21

THE PRESENTATION.

Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Commodore of the R.H.K.Y.C., at the conclusion of the race, before presenting the trophy to the winning boat's crew, said:—

This is the 4th occasion on which the race for the Trevesa Trophy has been held, and I feel sure you will all agree that the competitors have given us a very instructive and enjoyable time, watching their strenuous efforts to gain temporary possession of this very handsome model of a ship's life-boat.

The trophy was put up for bi-annual competition by one of our active members in order to commemorate the very great endurance, fine seamanship and discipline displayed by the officers and men of the s.s. *Trevesa* after she was abandoned when on the point of sinking, and the survivors, in two ordinary ship's life-boats, started on their 1,700 miles arduous trip. In this connection, I cannot do better than refer you to the very interesting account of the boat's voyage, entitled 1,700 miles in open boats, by Foster.

(Continued on next Column).

MANNA'S OWNER IN SHANGHAI AGAIN.

HOW DERBY WINNER LOST THE LEGER.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Mr. Harry Morris, the owner of Manna whose reverse in the St. Leger after winning the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby caused such amazement among the colt's supporters in Shanghai, returned to that port by the *Empress of Canada*.

Although in the annals of the Turf there must be few instances in which a horse after brilliantly winning two of the three classic events of British racing, failed in the third due to an injury sustained a few minutes before the race, Mr. Morris takes his defeat in the spirit of high sportsmanship. Chastising with several friends and a representative of the *North-China Daily News* at his beautiful home in Rue Pere Robert, the owner of this year's Derby winner referred modestly to his two magnificent successes. As for Manna's débacle in the Leger it was with difficulty that he was drawn on the subject. At length, after philosophically remarking that victories on the Turf would not give half the pleasure they did if they could not be contrasted by disappointments, Mr. Morris briefly told his hearers of the pathetic maiming of Manna a few yards from the starting post at Doncaster which led to his defeat.

ON FIRST.

As the field were cantering up to the starting post, their owners observed them shy at a road crossing their path at right angles. Manna appeared to be immediately in front of Warden of the Marshes, his stable companion. The latter shied to the right, turning sharply into Manna who sustained a contusion of the off fore fetlock and injury to his knee.

Nevertheless, continued Mr. Morris, "he began well, being first off. At about a mile from the start he collapsed."

"In view of his excellent start, we were naturally all amazed at the result. Manna was brought in, walking lamely. Very few knew of the exact nature of the injury. On the first day even the Press, I think, were ignorant of the true facts. Manna's jockey and trainer at once saw to his need. Eventually he was removed in an ambulance. For some days afterwards he was unable to put his fore left hoof to the ground."

Manna might have been bought by the late Sir Edward Hulton and perhaps would never have run in the Derby. Sir Edward's trainer, Spike, had received instructions to spend 25,000 guineas in blood-stock. He had already spent 20,000 guineas when Manna came up. When Manna won the Two Thousand Guineas, Sir Edward said to Spike "Why didn't you go on bidding?"

Manna's biggest supporters at Home undoubtedly were the ladies, his owner added, or at least that was the popular belief at Epsom and Doncaster.

The popularity of the Derby winner manifested itself for a long time after the race in advertisements for various commodities, especially in Ireland. England to-day is apparently much more alive to advertising values. Immediately after the Derby result, a bread company had duly christened its product after Manna. In Ireland, where he was trained, he was even more popular, a line of shirts and ties bearing his name.

MR. MORRIS'S STUD PLANS.

With regard to his stud plans, Mr. Morris said that he proposed going Home again in the spring or early summer, by which time his horse will have settled down to his first season's stud life, which will be spent at Mr. Charles Howard's stud at Coombe Park, near Reading. By the spring, Mr. Morris's new property which he has acquired out of the Chevelley Park Estate, on the outskirts of Newmarket, will be ready for the reception of Manna and certain mares already in his possession. It is his intention to establish a high-class breeding stud, and he has recently purchased choice bred yearlings. The fillies have been carefully selected on their breeding so that the blood may niche with the blood lines of Manna.

Mr. Pafrey of the s.s. *Haining*, I have great pleasure in congratulating and in handing over to you, for your Company's safe keeping till the next race, the trophy you and your crew have so deservedly won. I have also pleasure in handing you a small souvenir memento to remind you, in the future, of to-day's win. (Cheers.)

Mr. Carpenter then called for three cheers for the winning boat's crew, and these were heartily accorded.

THE A. D. C. WILL PRESENT.**"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."**

A SCREAMING FARCE.

On December 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, at 9.30 p.m.

BOOK EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

PLANS AT ANDERSON'S FROM MONDAY, November 2nd.

[2324]

THE MILITARY SITUATION. ANTI-REDS ADVANCE AGAINST KONGMOON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Anti-Red reports claim the recapture of Hoifung and Lukfung in the "East River" territory; that Yanping in the Sze-yap section of the West River has been taken from the Reds; and that two separate divisions from the Southern anti-Red Army are making their way in two different directions to Kongmoon, which they hope to use as a base for the final attack on Canton. Heungshan, according to the latest reports, is still in the hands of the anti-Reds, the Red report of its recapture being denied.

The Reds are despatching the "Fook Kwan," notorious throughout Kwangtung for their barbarous treatment of non-combatants, to Heungshan to reinforce their comrades who are now in retreat. The Reds report success at Wong Tin in Hoifung and the imminent fall of Mei-shien and Hingning. They are despatching Tsai Chu Yao, a new addition to the Red ranks from Hunan, to direct operations for the defence of Kongmoon.

Communication between Canton and the Red troops beyond Samshui up the West River has been cut off for the last two days.

No report of importance is heard from the North River districts, where the pro-Red Hunanese and Hunanese mercenaries are stationed.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Since the evacuation of Chinsan, near Macao, by the Reds, the residents there have rounded up, more than 20 strike pickets and turned them over to the anti-Reds to be dealt with. The Red pickets have been terrorizing the local populace for the last four months.

POLICY OF "NATIONALISATION."

Following the "nationalisation" policy of the Kuomintang, the Red magistrate of Sunning recently took over all the temples and charitable institutions of the district, throwing out more than 200 inmates from the homes for the blind. The blind people "stormed" the magistracy on October 21st and 22nd as a protest, and the Reds had to employ force to drive them off.

The Reds in the last ten days have taken over more than 20 institutions and hospitals.

AN EFFECTIVE PROTEST.

By the suspension of business, the pawnshops and native banks of Sunwui, for which Kongmoon is the open port, succeeded in making an effective protest against the latest \$300 levy on each shop imposed by the Kuomintang authorities. The Red magistrate, however, obtained about \$5,000 before he had to yield.

12,000 HOMELESS.

Many of the refugees from the town of Kaukung, the West River port, wasted time and money by taking passage to Canton in order to lay before the Kuomintang a protest against the further devastation of their homes by the Reds. Since October 19th the Reds have been burning down villages and shooting persons for having given aid to anti-Reds. Some 12,000 persons have been rendered homeless, says a report, since the beginning of the conflict.

WUCHOW.

The Chinese shops of Wuchow have sold out nearly all their stocks of foreign goods. Since the boycott the merchants of Wuchow have been unable to trade with Hongkong direct, and "pickets" stationed in Canton Harbour, while allowing Canton-Wuchow river traffic, have been careful to prevent foreign goods from going there.

TRADE WITH WHAMPOA.

The American Dollar Line s.s. *Late Farrar* will load silk and other goods for American and European ports at Whampoa, on October 30th. This vessel will be followed by another one, the s.s. *Stanley Dollar*, which will sail within the next fortnight.

KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE.

The Kuomintang women in Canton have elected Mrs. Sun Yat Sen to be their delegate to the coming Conference of the Kuomintang Party which will be held in Canton some time in December, provided, of course, that the Party can remain intact in Canton until that time.

CANTON TRAFFIC. HALF OF "FATSHAN'S" PASSENGERS LANDED.

Apparently the new Canton order prohibiting the landing of passengers from the s.s. *Honam* and the s.s. *Fatshan* is not being very strictly enforced, as regards the latter vessel, which returned to the Colony from Canton yesterday.

Out of the 144 passengers taken up more than half safely landed by means of sampans. On the arrival of the vessel a large fleet of sampans slipped alongside, but after a second and third trip, according to one of the passengers on the vessel, strike pickets prevented them from returning. The 45 to 50 passengers who returned to the Colony on the *Fatshan*, however, were people who had not sufficient money with them to land.

Another passenger on the *Fatshan* informed the *Daily Press* representative that any Chinese passenger could quite easily land in Canton, provided he or she had the money to pay for it.

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS. HONGKONG JUNK SEIZED AND LOOTED.

The Water Police have received a report to the effect that a Hongkong trading junk, T4392H, of 2,273 piculs capacity, and carrying a crew of ten men and two women, was seized and looted by pirates on October 17th, while on a trip from Hongkong to San Cheung, in Chinese waters.

The junk was seized in the San Ning district by a steam-launch carrying about 50 pirates, who were armed with rifles and revolvers. The pirates boarded the trading boat, searched her and took her in tow. The captured vessel was taken to 'An Chuk Mi' and anchored. Here about 20 small boats came alongside, and in two days all her cargo was removed, the crew of the junk being forced to do this work. The cargo consisted of sundries valued at about \$14,000.

After the junk had been thoroughly looted, the steam-launch and her pirate crew steamed away, taking with them the arms they found on the junk, and also the master of the vessel, Lai Tong, who, it is expected will be held for ransom.

The remainder of the crew, who were not molested, brought the junk back to Hongkong, one of the men making a report to the Police.

STEAMER PIRATED.

Another report has been received to the effect that the s.s. *Leung Kwong*, a Chinese vessel trading between Canton and Wuchow, was pirated in the West River on October 24th. The report is to the effect that the steamer was on her way from Wuchow to Canton and was attacked on reaching Tung Ma Ling. There was a short fight in which four guards were killed and three wounded. It is stated that the captain, chief officer and about 30 passengers, including military officers, were kidnapped.

PROPERTY SALES.

Two property sales took place yesterday afternoon, one being at Messrs. Lammert Brothers auction rooms, and the other at The Auctioneering and Broking Company's sale rooms.

At Messrs. Lammert Bros., the leasehold property consisting of No. 178, Queen's Road Central, was disposed of by order of the mortgagee. The Crown rent is \$9.58.

The upset price was \$9,000 and this was advanced by \$100 and \$400 bids until the sum of \$13,500 was reached at which figure it was knocked down to Mr. Li Koon Chuen.

The Auctioneering and Broking Co., Ltd., sold a leasehold property known as No. 479, Nathan Road, Yaumatei, Kowloon, which has an area of about 1,715 square feet and an annual Crown rental of \$23.02.

The upset price was \$20,000, and this was advanced by one bid of \$500. Mr. Lau King Foo becoming the purchaser.

WEATHER REPORT.

Pressure has increased slightly over the Carolines and decreased slightly elsewhere. The anti-cyclone remains central over the Sea of Japan and the typhoon is situated midway between the Philippines and the Ladrone, moving W.N.W. A moderate monsoon will prevail over the Northern China Sea.

The American Consulate-General, Hongkong, received the following typhoon warning from the Manila Observatory at 10.50 a.m. on October 28th:—Typhoon in about 130 deg. Long. E. and 12 deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. R. H. J. GOMPERT.]

THREE TINS OF MILK.

A sequel to the armed robbery perpetrated at a lonely farm in Lantau, for which four robbers were sentenced, was heard at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. R. H. J. Gompert, the Acting Chief Justice, when a Chinese was charged with having received three tins of milk, which were part of the stolen property.

Mr. Whyte-Smyth prosecuted for the Crown. Outlining the case, he said that defendant was found in a house in Lai-chikok, where three men were arrested in connection with the robbery at the farm. Several of the stolen articles were found in the house, and amongst them were the tins of milk, which defendant claimed as his. Defendant was thereupon arrested and charged with having received the stolen property. When first charged he said that one of the men in the house had borrowed ninety cents from him, and when he asked for their return, he gave him three tins of milk. At the Magistracy he made a statement to the effect that he had given the man food for two days and had received the tins of milk in payment. In conclusion, Mr. Whyte-Smyth submitted that defendant belonged to the coolie class, as did the man from whom he said that he had the tins of milk. That being so, defendant knowing full well that his debtor had no money, must have known that the tins of milk had not been procured honestly.

Evidence was given by Chan San, the farmer of Lantau, that the tins of milk were stolen from his house, whilst a number of Chinese detectives gave evidence of arrest.

Prisoner was found not guilty and discharged.

EXPORTING MONEY.

TWO MORE CASES YESTERDAY.

Following numerous cases which were heard on Tuesday, two more cases of attempting to export money from the Colony, came before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when defendants claimed ignorance of the regulations.

In the first case, a Chinese who was charged with attempting to export \$200 to Macao, said that he was an employee of a Club at West Point, and the \$200 in question were his savings for a number of years. He was going to Macao to see a relative, with whom he expected to return to the Colony. His Worship remanded the man until Monday, for enquiries to be made.

Another man charged with attempting to export \$188, was fined \$20.

MR. HARRY ORE'S RECITAL.

SONGS BY MRS. R. SINGER.

Mr. Harry Ore's first recital of ancient and modern piano pieces on Tuesday next in the City Hall, promises to be of great interest. A cycle of Chopin items and a Beethoven sonata figure in the first part of the programme. In the second Grieg, Balfour Gardiner, Debussy, Borodin and Witthol, are represented by typical samples. In addition Mr. Ore's composition on a Portuguese folk-song should prove very attractive.

But this is not all. A number of songs will be sung by Mrs. R. Singer. Mrs. Singer is a member of an American community. She has a clear and well-trained voice, and her songs may be gauged from the songs she will sing by Franz, Robert Schumann and Moussorgsky. Altogether the concert should prove a very delightful one. Tickets are to be obtained at Alcega's. The concert commences at 5.30 p.m.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Cie. de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, in their report dated, Saigon October 28th state:—

There is practically no change in our market. The Hongkong trade seems to improve slowly.

Regular enquiries are received from Java, but the volume of business is rather small.

The supply of paddy just meeting the requirements.

The total amount of rice exported from 1st January to 15th October, 1925, is 1,184,262,000 tons against 963,234,000 in 1924.

We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 1 25% broken round grain, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon, longkong, \$6.70, \$2.13.8, yen 2.80.

White Saigon rice No. 3 fitted, Japan quality, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon, longkong \$6.1, \$2.13.0, yen 2.80. For October-November shipment.

MR. J. E. ATHERLEY CHARGED.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday morning before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Mr. J. Edward Atherley, ex-manager of Getz Bros. & Co. (of the Orient), Ltd., Hongkong, appeared on remand charged with the misappropriation of funds amounting to \$13,000, belonging to the Company.

Mr. D. H. Blake appeared to prosecute. Mr. J. Hind appeared for the defendant, and Mr. R. A. Wadson held a watching brief for the compradore concerned.

Mr. Blake, outlining the case for the prosecution, said there were now six charges against the defendant, instead of one as in the original indictment, when Mr. Atherley was charged with the misappropriation of \$13,000 odd. These charges embraced various sums of money amounting to \$13,000.

Mr. Blake dealt with the position of the defendant in the firm of Messrs. Getz Brothers, and said that he had been their manager for four years. Getz were an American Corporation which had branches all over the Far East. He then dealt with the position of the compradore to the firm in relation to that of the manager. The compradore's duty was to receive and make payments on behalf of the firm. His business took him amongst Chinese clients, and he took money from them and also paid out money to them. His duty it was also to make payments into the Bank, under instructions from the manager. The compradore submitted a list of the monies he received to the manager, and these were paid into the bank or disposed of otherwise according to the instructions of the manager. Mr. Blake then produced several books concerning transactions, which were kept by the Compradore staff.

Mr. Hind formally objected to these books as evidence, on the ground that they were kept by the Compradore staff and that defendant had no control over them.

Continuing, Mr. Blake said that in March, 1924, the compradore had instructions by the manager to collect payment for certain old newspapers which had been sold by the Company. The compradore received payment in cash, and was told by the defendant not to pay the money into the bank at once, but to wait until he received instructions. In the books of the compradore they would notice reference to the money, and there were notes to the effect that it had been paid over to the manager and later into the Bank. On April 18th, the compradore's cashier, informed Mr. Atherley that all this money had now been collected, in all, about \$5,000. Mr. Atherley told the cashier to hand the money over to him, and this was done, a receipt for the same being handed to the cashier. That receipt could not now be produced as it was later handed to Mr. Atherley and destroyed, but that sum represented the first charge.

On April 4th, the cashier again tendered various sums of money to Mr. Atherley, saying that he had received them from dealers, and asked for instructions about paying the money into the Bank, but Mr. Atherley retained the money, and part of this money was paid over in connection with the newspaper deal.

On April 11th and 10th similar appropriations were made, and \$2,000 and \$1,400 were appropriated for the old newspapers. On the face of the old newspapers drafts had been issued, but on going into the books it was found that other accounts, for which money was received, were not satisfied. It was not discovered until last week that there were outstanding \$18,000 worth of drafts for which the compradore had received the money. This money paid in by different firms had been used to satisfy previous drafts. The charges consisted of sums of money paid in from each case the money was handed over either by the compradore or cashier to Mr. Atherley who gave a receipt for the balance, tearing up the old receipts. One balance of the compradore held was of the receipts the compradore held was of \$13,149.34. He might say that it was the duty of the compradore to obey the manager of the Company in all things, and that it was not for him to question Mr. Atherley.

There was also an I.O.U. for \$1,500, which was the subject of the fifth charge, and came into existence in the following way. About March 10th Mrs. Atherley was about to return to the United States, and the compradore was asked by the defendant to give him \$1,500 for her expenses. Mr. Atherley said that the money would be paid by the firm later.

The last two charges were in respect of sums of \$108 and \$3,491, which were for household expenses, and were paid for the compradore on the instructions of the manager, who again said that the firm would pay later. The discovery of the shortage was made by the fact that these bills were then given by the firm's compradore, Chow Keng Yan, and His Worship adjourned the case until to-day.

AN APPLE A DAY, KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY.

PROVERB

THERE IS A WEALTH OF TRUTH IN THIS
OLD PROVERB, WHICH CAN BE PUT TO
THE TEST.

FRESH

CALIFORNIAN APPLES

FINEST SELECTED LARGE

MEDIUM

Cts.

30

25

CANNED

CALIFORNIAN APPLES

S. & W.

per tin 75

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

C. 4567.

GROCERY DEPT.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

NOW ON.

BUY EARLY AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

THE NEW "COLUMBIA" PORTABLE

ENGLISH

MODEL



FITTED WITH THE NEW NO. 7 SOUNDBOX
\$65.00

AT
ANDERSON'S.

WM POWELL, LTD.

PHONE 4578.

Colder Weather ahead
Now is the time to buy

BLANKETS AND DOWN QUILTS



SOFT FLEECY BLANKETS.
WELL FILLED DOWN QUILTS.

MODERATE PRICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REMINDER.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE PUBLIC ARE REMINDED that the Presentation of Addresses from the British and Foreign and Chinese Communities to His Excellency the GOVERNOR takes place.

THIS AFTERNOON
in the Theatre Royal at 5.15 o'clock.
P. H. HOLYOAK,
Chairman of Committee of
Beneficial Members.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1925. [2813]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

WITH reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 18th September, 1925, whereby the Final Call of \$1.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 3rd November, 1925, instead of 1st October, 1925, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to further extend the time for payment of this call.

NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN that the date for payment of the Final Call is POSTPONED to 4th JANUARY, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the date named therein were the 4th JANUARY, 1926.

For THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO.,
(1918), SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1925. [2822]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

WITH reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 23rd July, 1925, whereby the Final Call of \$3.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 1st November, 1925, instead of 1st October, 1925, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to further extend the time for payment of this call.

NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN that the date for payment of the Final Call is POSTPONED to 1st FEBRUARY, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the date named therein were the 1st FEBRUARY, 1926.

For THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1925. [2823]

S.S. "ANGERS."

SERVICES CONTRACTUDES DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE &c., also cargo from LA PAUL, Cognac &c. ex s.s. "CELESTINE" will be loaded on board the s.s. "ANGERS" at their goods with the exception of (1) Cables and (2) Valuables are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 12 Noon To-day, requesting it to be loaded here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 3rd November 1925 at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 6th November or they will not be received. All damaged Packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 3rd November, 1925 at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. BODENFUSER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1925. [2819]

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF JAPAN.

IN Celebration of the BIRTHDAY of HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, the CONSUL GENERAL will Receive Members of the Foreign Community at the Honorary Reception on SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER, Between 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. Hongkong, 29th October, 1925. [2818]

THE HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

A GYMKHANA will be held on the Polo Ground, commencing 3.30 P.M. on SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER (Weather permitting). CUP WIZMAN will supply Tea and Refreshments in the Members Enclosure, and by kind permission of Capt. C. P. TALBOT, D.S.O., R.N., and Officers, the Band of H.M.S. "Hermes" will play.

PROGRAMME:

4 CHUKKA MATCH—The Club v. The Army V.C. RACE. LADIES NOMINATION RACE, POLO BALL RACE. MUSICAL CHAIRS. BALLAD CLAY MELÉE.

Prizes have been donated and will be presented at the conclusion of the GYMKHANA. Events are OPEN to all Members of the Club and of the Mounted Infantry.

Entry Lists showing Conditions of the Races are posted at the Club House, at the CANTONWAY STABLES and at the HONGKONG CLUB.

Entries CLOSE on SATURDAY, 24th OCTOBER. [2776]

WANTED.

WILL Those who have A FURNISHED HOUSE or APARTMENT TO LET on JANUARY 1st, 1926, kindly send Full Particulars to Box No. 2822, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

Accommodation is Required by a Family of Four—Not a Mess—and Owners need have no fear of damage to their Property during Tenancy. Rental in Advance, if desired. Long or Short Term Lease Immaterial. Not particularly interested in Kowloon. [2822]

INTIMATIONS

TO BE LET.

BUNGALOW at CHEUNG CHAU for 6 Months from 1st NOVEMBER.

For Particulars and Orders to View, Apply to—

DEACONS,
Solicitors,
1, Des Voeux Road Central. [2798]

GETZ BROS. & CO. (OF THE ORIENT), LTD.

TAKE NOTICE that as From the Date hereof Mr. J. EDWARD ATHERLEY has CEASED to be Employed as MANAGER of this Firm and his Power of Attorney has BEEN REVOKED. Mr. T. L. PARK-HURST has as From TO-DAY been Appointed MANAGER in his stead.

For GETZ BROS. & Co (OF THE ORIENT), Ltd.
Dated 22nd October, 1925. [2800]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1925, at 8.30 P.M., in the Jockey Club Room, HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX.

By Order,
H. GREENWOOD,
Acting Secretary. [2787]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD., will be held at the Office of the Company, 33 and 35, Des Voeux Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 30th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Account for the Year ended 30th April, 1925, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 31st DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, until FRIDAY, the 30th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. H. ROWE,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1925. [2794]

CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

TENDERS INVITED FOR SUPPLYING RAILWAY-TRUCK WHEELS AND AXLES.

THE CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION invites TENDERS for Supplying THIRTY-SIX SETS OF RAILWAY-TRUCK WHEELS. Each Set consisting of Two Cast Steel Wheels, 15-inch diameter, Mounted Fast on a Carbon Steel Axle, not less than 3-inch diameter, Outside Journals, with Brackets or Axle Boxes Complete and Ready for Fitting onto the Commission's Platforms for the use on 40-inch Track Gauge to Carry Two Tons Each Axle. The Wheel Sets must be Delivered c.i.f. Chefoo.

The Tenderers must Specify their own Date of Delivery and Guarantee to Deliver the Wheel Sets within the Specified Date. Payment shall be Made on Delivery.

Tenders together with Detailed Descriptions and Drawings, Sealed and Endorsed with the Title "TENDER FOR TRUCK WHEELS" must be sent to the TREASURER, Chefoo Harbour Improvement Commission, Chefoo, before Noon of the 17th NOVEMBER, 1925. The Harbour Improvement Commission has the right to Reject Any or All Tenders submitted.

R. C. L. DANJOI,
Treasurer.

Chefoo Harbour Improvement Commission. [2812]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATES CO.

WE have Investors interested in SOUND LOCAL AND RUBBER SHARES at Favourable Rates. Offers invited by TELEPHONE C. 4530, or in Writing to SMALL INVESTORS, 10, DES VOEUX ROAD. [2534]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FRANCIS BUILDING" at "VICTORIA BUILDING", No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MESSAGERIES BANK).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road. [2807]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16A, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2514]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2032]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on First Floor. Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

INTIMATIONS

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at SHAMSHUIPO in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the LAND OFFICE as Section B of New Kowloon Island Lot No. 28, Together with the Building thereon now known as No. 36, LAI CHI KOK ROAD.

AND
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at SHAMSHUIPO aforesaid and registered at the LAND OFFICE as Section D of New Kowloon Island Lot No. 328, Together with the Buildings thereon now known as Nos. 133 and 135, KI LUNG STREET.

IN TWO LOTS

By Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,

AT THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, Hongkong

ON THURSDAY, THE 29th DAY OF OCT., 1925, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
St. George's Building, Chater Road,

OR TO—
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, Hongkong.

Dated the 18th October, 1925. [2788]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at YAU MATI in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the LAND OFFICE as Kowloon Island Lot No. 1443, Together with Two Buildings thereon in course of Construction at NATHAN ROAD.

AND
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at MONG KOK TSUI in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the LAND OFFICE as THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON ISLAND Lot No. 1834, Together with Eight Buildings thereon now known as Nos. 600 to 614, SHANGHAI STREET (Even Numbers).

IN TWO LOTS

By Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,

AT THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, Hongkong.

ON FRIDAY, THE 30th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
St. George's Building, Chater Road,

OR TO—
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET.

Dated the 23rd October, 1925. [2798]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at VICTORIA in the Colony of Hongkong, and known as THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 185 and INLAND Lot No. 34, Together with the Premises thereon known as No. 394, 395, 396 and 397, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST (part of which premises are used and known as the TAI PING THEATRE).

IN ONE LOT

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers,

AT THEIR SALE-ROOM, No. 5, DUNDRELL STREET,

ON MONDAY, THE 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1925, AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. WOO & NASH,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
Bank of China Building,

OR TO—
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
The Auctioneers,
No. 5, DUNDRELL STREET.

Dated Hongkong, 27th October, 1925. [2817]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—PHANTOM BABY CARRIAGE, together with a complete Nursery Outfit Recently arrived from the Treasure Cot Co., Ltd. Reasonable Terms. Apply Box No. 182, c/o Hongkong Daily Press [182]

TO LET—Well Lighted and Spacious

Office on First and Third Floors of ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Centrally Situated. Very Moderate Rents. Apply—Deacons, Prince's Building. [133]

LOST—Airedale Dog wearing Leather

Collar, with Brass and License Plate 159 of 1925. Finder please communicate with Captain BLOOMER. Telephone C. 1642. [154]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS.

DEWAR'S

"VICTORIA VAT"

THE VERY FINEST OLD

SCOTCH WHISKY

As supplied to the Houses of
Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

BIRTH.

MACKENZIE.—On October 25th, to MARY, wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. E. B. MCKINTOSH, Royal Engineers, a daughter. [2920]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 13, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, October 29th, 1925.

MONEYLENDING LEGISLATION.

A NEW Moneylending Bill, formed from an amalgamation of two separate Bills, came before Parliament last session, and carries on stage further the protective legislation against moneylenders in English law.

It is sometimes asked why the State finds it necessary to interfere between the moneylender and his debtor at all (thereby disturbing the operation of the economic law of supply and demand), when it rarely attempts to interfere with the freedom of contract in other respects.

As far as English law, at any rate, is concerned, it may be observed that the State takes the view that between the moneylender and his victim there is really no freedom of contract at all.

The moneylender is in an incomparably stronger position, and his client should therefore be proportionately protected.

The chief feature of the new Bill, however, is that the law now steps between the potential borrower and his weaker self, in order to remove temptation; for it prohibits solicitation by a moneylender or his agent.

In order to carry on his business, the new Bill provides that the moneylender must take out a licence each year, at a cost of £15. It must be in his own name, or if the business is conducted by a company, in the name of the manager.

The penalty for neglecting to comply with this rule is £20 for the first offence, and

for subsequent convictions, any sum up to £200, with the added possibility of three months' imprisonment. In order that a licence may be granted to him, a moneylender must first obtain a certificate from a magistrate.

Except where a written request has been sent to the moneylender, he is prohibited from sending out any circulars, or any other document inviting any person to enter into a moneylending transaction. An important check is placed upon the allurement of advertisements in newspapers, offering "any sum up to £10,000, simply upon note of hand," by the provision that all advertisements must contain only the registered name and address of the moneylender, together with the date when he began business, and a statement that he lends money with or without security.

All canvassing by the moneylender or his agent is also forbidden. The penalty for breach of this rule is a fine of £100, and possibly three months' imprisonment as well.

These rules remind one of the story of the now celebrated lawyer, who received a circular from a moneylender, inviting him "to send at once for any sum up to £2,000," to be promptly forwarded on receipt of the letter. The lawyer, complied with the conditions of the circular and received by return of post £2,000, which he locked away in a drawer, omitting to reply to any of the moneylender's further communications.

As the moneylender's letters, which gradually became more and more frantic as time elapsed, failed to elicit any reply, he finally called in person, and was met by his client, who was now looking very grim.

When the relative of SHYLOCK explained that he required £2,000 plus three months' compound interest at ten per cent. per month, the lawyer explained to him that his circular had contained no intimation of any interest, and had certainly not hinted of repayment. Ultimately, the moneylender was exceedingly relieved to escape with his original £2,000.

The moneylender is forbidden by the new Bill to make any charge on account of preliminary expenses. All compound interest is also forbidden, and the rate of interest may not exceed 4 per cent. per month, under penalty of the whole transaction being invalidated as harsh and unreasonable.

Exceptionally however, the moneylender is permitted to petition the Registrar of a County Court for leave to increase the rate of interest.

A borrower must always be furnished with a statement of his accounts, on any date, at his request, on payment of a shilling.

No moneylender may initiate bankruptcy proceedings against a borrower, unless he has applied to the Court, and the borrower has failed to satisfy an order for payment.

An important section of the Bill relieves a public officer of all liability for bankruptcy proceedings if his salary is protected by law from assignment or from being taken in execution for debt. Moreover, a moneylender may not take proceedings for the recovery of loans less than £3.

These conditions certainly seem to weigh heavily upon the moneylender, but public opinion at the present time demands that one who enriches himself through the necessity of others, without developing the state's resources in any way, should only be allowed to pursue his business under rigid restrictions.

Command Orders state that Captain J. M. Hunt, 5/2nd Punjab Regiment, has returned from India.

Capt. R. D. Bennett, M.C., of the Middlesex Regiment, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

Mr. T. J. Gaisford St. Lawrence, H.E. The Governor's Private Secretary, is leaving for home to-morrow on the Empress of Canada.

Miss Pik Wen Ha, the famous Shanghai actress, is still playing to crowded houses at the Taiping Theatre. Last evening she took the leading part in a tragedy, "Snow in July."

Under the auspices of H.M.S. "Ambrose," a dance is to be held in the R.N. Canteen Theatre, to-morrow evening. The ship's company of the "Ambrose" have arranged a carnival dance to take place on November 6th.

Our readers are reminded that the presentation of farewell addresses to H.E. the Governor from the British, Foreign and Chinese Communities takes place at the Theatre Royal this evening at 5.15 o'clock.

In celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong will receive members of the foreign community at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday between 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

As communication between Canton and Shamshun has been resumed, and in order to prevent the passengers from being kidnapped by bandits, the Canton Gazette says armoured cars have been put on the Canton-Kowloon Railway for patrol work.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Chan, Sup. Ng and Kwok Ting Choi, masters of fishing boats and Mr. Ping, master of a cargo boat, were each fined \$15, with two weeks' hard labour in default, for failing to exhibit the regulation lights while under way.

Formation flights and drills carried out by three aeroplanes and two biplanes belonging to H.M.S. "Hermes" yesterday morning, were the cause of much attention and interest, especially among the Chinese. The machines were aloft for quite a long while, and a lengthy series of squad manoeuvres was gone through.

Much interest is being taken in Kowloon in the new miniature rifle range of the St. Andrew's Young Men's Club. Mrs. Branch, of the Hongkong Small Arms and Ammunition Store, has presented a new U.S.A. rifle to the range, and the Vice-President of the Club has presented a challenge cup to be competed for at the annual rifle competition meetings.

A Britisher who was released on Tuesday from the Victoria Gaol, was charged before Mr. S. B. McDermid at the Central Magistracy yesterday and fined \$25 for attempting to smuggle a letter out of goal from a French prisoner who is serving a sentence of four years. It appears that a mail search of the Britisher was made when he left the gaol and the smuggled letter was discovered concealed inside his boot.

GOVERNOR ENTERTAINED BY UNOFFICIALS.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER LOVING CUP.

We understand H.E. The Governor and the Official Members of the Executive and Legislative Council were entertained at the Hongkong Club yesterday at 5.15 p.m. by the Unofficial Members of both Councils, and that a handsome silver loving cup was presented to the Governor by the Unofficials as a token of their esteem and regard.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kalyan," on which boat Mr. Cecil Clementi is a passenger, is not expected to reach Hongkong until late on Saturday or early on Sunday morning. The probability is she will arrive on Sunday.

By that time, of course, Sir Edward Stubbins will have left and Mr. Cecil Clementi will land as Governor of the Colony. An official reception is therefore being arranged to take place at Queen's Pier.

If the "Kalyan" arrives on Saturday afternoon Mr. Clementi will take the oath of office in the Council Chamber probably about 6 p.m. If the vessel does not reach the port until later, this ceremony will take place at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

PEACE MOVE.

CANTON MERCHANTS IN HONGKONG.

MEETING WITH CHINESE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

As already announced in the Daily Press several merchants from Canton are in the Colony now with the object of making arrangements for something in the shape of formal discussions concerning the possibilities of ending the strike and boycott.

Mr. Ho Sai Kwong arranged that these visitors should be introduced to the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, the two Chinese members of the Legislative Council. The interview took place yesterday and both Mr. Chow Shou Son and Mr. Kotewall said they would be quite prepared to discuss the trade problems with the Canton delegates when they came.

The present visitors are really intermediaries. They came to find whether their principals would receive a hearing. This assurance has been given them and it is expected now, therefore, that the Canton delegation will arrive in the course of the next few days.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)GREEKS AND BULGARS.
EACH SIDE REPORTED TO HAVE
OPENED HOSTILITIES.

ATHENS AGREES TO WITHDRAW.

ATHENS, October 28th.

It is officially announced that the Bulgarians this morning attacked the Greek forces near Ruma.

STATEMENT FROM SOFIA.

SOFIA, October 28th.

It is officially announced that the Greeks this morning fired on a Bulgarian frontier post.

GREEK REPLY TO LEAGUE.

ATHENS, October 28th.

The Greek reply to the Council of the League states that the Greek evacuation of Bulgaria will commence to-morrow. The incident can now be regarded as closed. All that remains is for the League to enquire into the responsibilities of the claims of the two parties.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLEGATION AGAINST GREEKS.

SOFIA, October 27th.

Greek rifle and machine gun fire in the direction of Petrich is reported this afternoon. Simultaneously, Greek artillery is alleged to have shelled the village of Petrova.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH AND DAMASCUS.

UNEASINESS REGARDING ACTION
OF GENERAL SARRAIL.

PARIS, October 28th.

French uneasiness with regard to Damascus is shown by *Le Journal* asking whether it is true, as the English newspapers declare, that General Sarrail before the bombardment omitted to follow the elementary rule of the Law of Nations, whereby the Consular Body was informed and due warning given for the evacuation of women and children.

The paper says it is stated that the omission led to a protest by the Consular Body, transmitted by its Doyen, the German Consul, whose recall General Sarrail then demanded.

EDMUND STINNES.

TO START LIFE AFRESH IN
AMERICA.

BERLIN, October 28th.

It is now disclosed that Herr Edmund Stinnes has secretly left for the United States, where he intends to settle and start life afresh. He has left his business in Berlin in the hands of his wife and friends, who must take charge of the Aza Motor Car Company.

GRAIN IN RUSSIA.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER CAUSES
SMALLER HARVEST.

MOSCOW, October 28th.

It is officially stated that owing to unfavourable weather, the grain harvest amounts to 65,000,000 tons compared to 70,000,000 expected.

Owing to the scarcity and dearth of industrial products, the peasants are holding back grain supplies, hoping to obtain a better price.

Foreign Trade for the past economic year, closed with a debit balance of 126,000,000 roubles.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMMUNISTS AT BOW STREET.

QUESTION OF MONEY FROM
MOSCOW.

LONDON, October 28th.

A publication entitled the *Empire Rebel* was mentioned in the resumed proceedings against the twelve Communists at Bow Street. A Police Sergeant gave evidence as to finding literature at the Communist Headquarters, including a circular to which the *Empire Rebel* was attached, which declared that it circulated among factory workers. The witness produced another circular addressed to Losovsky, of Moscow, and also to the Secretary of the Berlin branch of the Moscow International, complaining about the non-receipt of promised funds. Counsel for the prosecution declared that the latter related to money which it had been promised to send to England but which was not sent.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE RIOTS IN DAMASCUS.
BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY.

A TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

CAIRO, October 28th.

Varying reports from Damascus indicate that that city passed through a terrible ordeal from October 18th to the 20th, and bears scars of the relentless measures taken to suppress the riots.

Following the action of the French in parading corpses of handits in the streets, a traveller from Damascus says that on one afternoon of October 18th a band of men, headed by Chief Hassan el Karreth, penetrated the Chagour Quarter shouting, "Rise up; your brothers, the Druses, are here." They then attacked the police and shot dead a French officer. The inhabitants of the Quarter armed themselves and joined the insurgents, and all advanced towards the Median Quarter where they were joined by the inhabitants there.

A hundred Frenchmen working with Armenians in this Quarter were caught between the insurgents and another body of rebels from town, and died fighting bravely. Suddenly an aeroplane appeared and bombed the crowds. Tanks, armoured cars and other aeroplanes followed and all joined in spreading death among the rebels who fled in all directions from the terrible retribution.

The insurgents continued to fire on the public and military buildings. They barricaded streets and set fire to certain quarters of the town. Finally the artillery opened fire from the Citadel on the rebel quarters. The French made it known that the bombardment would not cease until the rebel fire ceased. The bombardment lasted from Sunday night until Tuesday. The shells destroyed the Chagour and Median quarters, while part of the Hamidieh Bazaar and other places were destroyed by fire. The Palace of Azm, one of the finest monuments in the East was most severely damaged. Hundreds of victims were lying in the streets and it is probable that at least 2,000 were buried beneath the demolished buildings.

Apparently Christians escaped. The French sent 2,000 soldiers to the Christian quarters which the insurgents did not attack.

Directly the Damascus notables presented themselves on the afternoon of October 20th the High Commissioner undertook to fulfil all the French Government's requirements. Martial law was declared and anyone found in possession of arms was executed.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Another version says that six organised bands were working around Damascus. One band entered Damascus on October 10th, composed of forty men only under Kharath. They intended to kidnap General Sarrail. The French bombarded the city to frighten the population who they accused of connivance with the bands and with having informed the latter of the date of General Sarrail's arrival at Damascus. The rebels remained in Damascus until October 20th and only retired because their presence was taken as a pretext to bombard the city. It is alleged that the rebels did nothing reprehensible and that Kharath visited the Christian quarters, tranquillising them and saying, "You are our brothers."

It is also claimed that large numbers of Moslems took refuge in the Christian quarters during the bombardment and were well received.

Still another version says that the band attacked Damascus to avenge themselves on the Armenians in the Median quarter, who were alleged to have enrolled in the French army. Generally the bands remain around Damascus and perhaps they will be strengthened by men from Damascus whose houses have been destroyed and families killed.

Well-informed people consider that the theatre of operations will be shifted from Jebel Druse to Damascus, a region where bands are being well organised and it is believed are composed of thousands seeking revenge.

SITUATION GROWING WORSE.

PARIS, October 28th.

According to the Beirut correspondent of *Le Temps* the situation has grown worse during the past ten days around Damascus where agitation is growing and brigandage is increasing.

In the Homs-Hama area repeated attempts have been made to cut the railway lines, and it is added that the French authorities admit that the available troops are insufficient. Therefore it has been decided to appeal for reinforcements from France.

A message from Rabat states that two cavalry regiments have been despatched from Morocco to Syria.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

M. PAINELEVÉ'S DECLARATION.

PARIS, October 28th.

M. Painelevé went to the Elysée at 4 o'clock to tender the resignation of the Government.

LATER.

The French Government has resigned.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS, October 28th.

The following *communiqué* has been issued by M. Painelevé: "The Cabinet which, previously, favourably examined M. Caillaux's financial proposals, today interrupted its discussions on the same subject which disclosed no essential division among the members of the Cabinet, in order to deal with the political parliamentary situation as revealed in recent Party demonstrations. Convinced that the urgent effort necessary for national restoration is only pursuable with the certainty of a stable majority the Government has unanimously decided to tender its resignation to the President."

APPLYING THE AXE.

FURTHER ADMIRALTY ECONOMIES.

LONDON, October 28th.

In pursuance of its policy of retrenchment the Admiralty announces that all K class submarines will be scrapped except K26 which, with four of the L class submarines, will form the reconstituted First Submarine Flotilla. Special Reserve engineer officers will be abolished. The Special Reserve Royal Marine officers will be reduced. The second Cruiser Squadron will be reduced. One of the Destroyer Flotillas attached to the Atlantic Fleet will be reduced to reserve. Reductions will also be effected in the Harbours of Training Establishment at Home Ports.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE)

COTTON CROP IN USA.

SENATOR CARAWAY ALLEGES
FORECAST INACCURATE.

SEARCHING ENQUIRY DEMANDS.

NEW YORK, October 28th.

Senator Caraway alleges that Government forecasts of the cotton crop are inaccurate, costing planters in the South millions of dollars.

He requests that Government's whole crop reporting system be subjected to a searching enquiry by Congressional Committees.

He proposes to introduce a Bill to prevent gambling in cotton and grain. Meantime, he asserts that Monday's allegedly inaccurate forecast has cost the growers over fifty millions dollars. He says that if Government had been actually allied with the speculators it could not have co-operated so effectively with the Bear element on the Cotton Exchange.

Senator Borah says that it agrees with Senator Caraway in his effort to remove Government from the gambling business. On the other hand, the Department of Agriculture declares its estimates are based on official information and declines to withdraw anything.

EARLIER CABLES.

TRAIN DERAILED IN U.S.A.

TEN KILLED AND TWENTY
INJURED.

MEMPHIS, October 28th.

A north-bound passenger train was derailed and rolled down an embankment near Victoria, Mississippi. Ten people are reported killed and a score injured.

A LONELY SPOT.

LATER.

The ill-fated train, was the so-called "Sunnyland Express." It was crossing a trestle bridge at a rate of fifty miles an hour. The engine and the baggage van got safely across but the remainder of the coaches crashed into the ravine. Most of the casualties occurred on three coaches which dived headlong into a clay bank other coaches falling on them and forming a long mass of wreckage. The road was lonely and isolated and many died before a relief train could be sent up.

THE TROUBLE IN NICARAGUA.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

MANAGUA, October 28th.

As a sequel to the recent disturbances, President Solarzano and ex-President Chamorro, the Conservative leader, signed an agreement under which the Liberal Ministers were asked and the Conservatives pledged their support to Solarzano while Chamorro received \$10,000 and his troops were paid off by the Government.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

ALLIED TROOPS CONCENTRATING
AT NANKING.

FENGtien IN STRONG POSITION.

NANKING, October 28th.

There is a considerable concentration of allied troops at Nanking. All junks are being commandeered at Nanking and Chinkiang, whose owners object to transport the allied forces into the Grand Canal to join General Bai Pao Shan, who is reported to have left Haichow for the South-West with 20,000 allied troops.

A Tsingtao message states that 3,000 Fengtien troops are on board four gunboats and three transports with large supplies of ammunition, ready to proceed to Haichow to participate in a flank attack on the allied forces and simultaneously drive southwards.

The main Fengtien Army, which is strongly posted to the South of Haichow, holds a 50-mile front including a portion of the Lunghai Railway.

Honan troops are keeping well inside the border. Reports are conflicting regarding their real attitude.

SHANGHAI JUDICIAL ENQUIRY.

PESSIMISTIC NOTE BY THE
PRESIDENT.

SHANGHAI, October 28th.

The Judicial Enquiry has been adjourned *sine die*, the Commission reserving the right to recall further evidence. The American Judge, Mr. Finley Johnson, President of the Enquiry, remarked that he was most afraid the Enquiry had had the effect of reviving the disturbed condition of Shanghai. He regretted that the Diplomatic Mission Investigation from Peking had not completed its enquiry. He was sorry this enquiry has not been made earlier.

TROUBLE IN SUMATRA.

OUTBREAK OF THE ACHINESE.

BATAVIA, October 28th.

Trouble has broken out with the Achinese, following the recent Achinese attack on a military patrol.

Captain Paris proceeded to the scene with four detachments which the Achinese attacked. The troops fired and killed twelve Achinese. One native soldier was killed and seven seriously wounded. Captain Paris and a European Sergeant were wounded slightly. The Military Commander of Achin is proceeding to the scene with four detachments.

HAIG ON THE NEW ARMY.

WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO THE
OLD ONE.

Field-Marshal Earl Haig thinks the soldiers of to-day are splendid. He gave the following special message to the *Daily Mail* recently: "The present lads are most worthy successors to the lads who fought under me in the Great War."

The occasion was the presentation to him of the Freedom of Bath. At the luncheon following the ceremony he said:—

"Since I came here to-day I have received a letter from one of our distinguished journalists saying that they had sent me how the present lads, that are now carrying on the burdens compare with the gallant fellows that I had the privilege of leading. I have no doubt I ought to say, 'Aha, aha, they are nothing like the gallant fellows we had before'; but, on the contrary, I find them are splendid willing fellows joining the Army now, and that the accurate instrument for war that I saw operating in the country beyond Andover compares most favourably with the instrument which we had in the past. Indeed, in many respects it is much superior."

"NOT ENOUGH TROOPS."

"I am sure if the necessity ever arose they would carry us through to victory again. The only thing is there are not enough of them. I hope the necessity will never arise, but when one looks at the smallness of our Army to-day, the paucity of our guns, the reduction in the numbers of infantry and cavalry, the reductions all round, one cannot help hoping that too are not buying relief from taxation too dearly. We are not being relieved from taxation. (Laughter.) I say we have too small an Army, but what we have is very good."

"I was in camp at Andover, and I have never seen man-of-war better organised at headquarters. I think the General Staff in London is extraordinarily good."

EVOLUTION OF RADIO.

BETTER AND CHEAPER.

SENATOR MARCONI'S VIEWS.

"The art of radio communication is now undergoing a complete process of evolution, the effects of which are still difficult to see," said Senator Marconi in the course of a speech to the National Association of Radio Manufacturers and Traders in London recently.

The extraordinary results obtained in recent years by means of short waves and the possibility of projecting these waves in beams covering only a limited angle or area, he continued, seemed to indicate that the previously planned powerful and very expensive stations would no longer be required for long-distance communications, and that better and more reliable services could be established and maintained by means of much less costly stations working at higher speeds and utilising a far smaller amount of electrical energy.

Electric waves were proving to be far too valuable to be always broadcast in all directions, especially when it was desired to communicate only with one particular place or area. It was also for this reason that the new stations operated on what was called the "beam system," which were now being erected for communicating between England, India, the Dominions, and foreign countries, were likely to provide what might almost be considered a new method of communication destined to fill a position of the greatest importance in further facilitating and cheapening communication throughout the world.

THE PREHISTORIC "GLAD EYE."

Senator Marconi said that to look back over a period of thirty years was not always a very easy task, but he had to confess to a feeling of very great satisfaction, mingled with bewilderment, at the wonderful progress made by wireless since his first experiments and tests at his father's country house at Bologna, in Italy. His first plan had been to produce Hertzian waves and radiate them into space by means of a metallic reflector. He had always believed that such a system, if workable, would be far superior to flash-lights, heliographs, or optical methods of signalling, which were dependent on atmospheric conditions. After several attempts and failures he succeeded, in the summer of 1895, which was just over thirty years ago, in obtaining telegraphic signals through space over a distance of 12 miles. That was accomplished by the employment of reflectors and a high oscillator, and the utilisation of very short waves, less than one metre in length, and very much shorter, therefore, than the shortest waves which have hitherto attracted attention. The system, however, would not operate if obstacles such as houses or hills intervened between the two instruments. A new departure which gave the most promising results came about by his discarding the reflectors, connecting one terminal of the spark-gap or oscillator to earth and joining the other terminal to a vertical wire connected to a plate or capacitor which was suspended in space and insulated. That arrangement, which was essentially a broadcasting system, soon developed into the elevated or vertical wire system, and thus became the basis of all systems of long-distance radio communication.

In March, 1896, he came to England and submitted his ideas to the late Sir William Preece, then Engineer-in-Chief to the Post Office, who was greatly impressed with what Signor Marconi was doing, and at once offered assistance in the demonstrations which he had arranged to be carried out before Post Office officials. Senator Marconi added that he would ever be grateful to the memory of Sir William Preece, to whom he owed the first public mention of his experiments. In June, 1897, at the Royal Institution, he described the results he had obtained in South Wales, where the distance of communication was extended to nine miles, and exhibited his apparatus, which he was pleased to know would be on view at the Wireless Exhibition.

In regard to himself, he had to confess to being at times amused at the discussions which occasionally took place as to whom was the real inventor of wireless. "To my mind," he said, "wireless existed when the meaning of man first understood or felt the meaning of a smile of encouragement from the prehistoric girl—(laughter)—when human beings first succeeded in talking to each other or were able to understand or decipher signals or signs made to them at a distance. What I think, I did discover is that electric waves are capable of travelling and being received across very great distances. The successful tests of wireless transmission which I carried out across the Atlantic Ocean in December, 1901, twenty-four years ago, proved for the first time that the possible range of these waves was enormously greater than almost anyone before that time had supposed to be possible."

BRIDE'S 600 YEARS OLD LACE.

MEDIÆVAL WEDDING.

2100,000 PRESENTS.

RACONIGI, September 23rd.

The marriage of Princess Mafalda of Italy with Prince Philip of Hesse took place here to-day in a mediæval and almost pastoral setting.

The only note recalling the modern world was the great procession of motor-cars decorated with flowers which had been organised by the Italian Automobile Club "as a tribute to the Piedmontese nobility to the house which for about ten centuries reigned over them."

Otherwise the marriage was quieter than that of Princess Yolanda. Not even representatives of other reigning houses or the diplomatic body were invited, for the royal castle, built in 1000 A.D., can only contain a few guests.

PICTURESQUE MOUNTAINERS.

The only hotel here can take no more than two visitors. The population of the town, which is normally 5,000, has doubled for the occasion.

Sturdy Alpine mountaineers have flocked in from all the peaks in the surrounding mountains to pay a tribute of allegiance. Many of them have been obliged to camp in the open air. Their bright-coloured Sunday costumes give a picturesque touch to the scene.

The Princess appeared radiant in a white satin robe with a train four yards long borne by pages.

Her beautiful golden hair, a striking contrast to the dark hair of her sisters, gleamed under a veil of rich lace made by hand centuries ago and preserved for over 600 years in her family.

She wore the most precious gift she had received, a necklace of 300 of the finest Orient pearls, given by the Crown Prince.

The castle was a bower of flowers, gifts from every corner of Italy. Sicilian women dispatched a whole railroad car filled with orange blossoms, says an Exchange telegram.

MUSOLINI THERE.

At the legal ceremony in the castle the Prime Minister, Signor Mussolini acted as notary of the Crown and Signor Tittoni, the President of the Senate, as municipal officer. Both wore the Collar of the Order of Annunziata, which gives them rank as cousins of the King.

During the ceremony an orchestra played Palestrina's music, which furnished the mystic atmosphere.

PEASANT PLAY AT CASTLE.

Signor Baccaria, the champion of the Royal family, conducted the ceremony, but in accordance with the canon law of the Church when a dispensation is granted by the Pope, the special nuptial mass was not allowed, and Holy Communion was administered to the bride only.

After the religious ceremony Signor Baccaria offered bride and bridegroom in the name of the Pope a magnificent reproduction of the Basilica of St. Peter in gold and silver. The weight of the treasure is about 13lb.

The presents received are valued at more than £100,000.

After the banquet the peasants gave a gala performance under the windows of the chateau. To-night there is to be a special train will take the couple to Germany for the honeymoon.

Following ancient custom, a dinner was given last night by the Raconigi municipal authorities to the poor. Deer, hares, and game were given by the King and Queen.

This is the first time that a princess of the House of Savoy has married a Protestant. Princess Mafalda is the second daughter of King Victor and Queen Elena, and is 22 years of age.

Prince Philip of Hesse, who is 22 years of age, is the son of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, who married the ex-Kaiser's sister Margaret. Prince Philip and his brother are twins.

FLUSTERED BRIDES.

THINGS LEFT AT REGISTER
OFFICES.

During the past six months a strange collection of articles has been left by flustered brides and bridegrooms in the London civil and ecclesiastical register offices.

The list includes:—
One bowler hat.
One pair of women's shoes.
Several fountain pens.
An engagement ring.
Several pairs of gloves.
Sticks and umbrellas.
A brooch in a box.

The fountain pens can be accounted for. When asked to sign the register the bridegroom often produces his own pen, but he is told that the office ink, which does not fade, must be used, and he takes the office pen and frequently, when handing it over to his bride, forgets to pick up his own.

The bridegroom who was wearing the bowler hat must have been greatly excited. The hat, however, is not a good one.

All articles found are kept for a reasonable period, when, if not claimed, they are handed over to the police.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY RECEIVING ORDERS FOR COPIES OF EACH ISSUE OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STRIKE.

THESE ORDERS CANNOT BE FILLED BECAUSE MOST OF THE ISSUES HAVE BEEN SOLD OUT.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8TH.
AUGUST 29TH.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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STANDARDISATION OF TYPE.

[BY STACY ADAMSON.]

Every sane man is a rebel. By this I do not mean that he is necessarily a revolutionist, although he may be. What I mean is, that no sane man accepts any statement, creed, or dogma without examining it, and if it offends his reason or intelligence he rejects it. It is only by the processes of rebellion that any kind of moral and intellectual progress is made.

One of the grim perils therefore of this era of industrial civilisation is the strong tendency to standardise the human type. The Englishman reads Sinclair Lewis's realistic picture of life in the Middle Western States of America, where everyone has the same kind of house, furniture, motor-car, and mental outlook, and he pats his chest and thinks: "Heavens! what a country!" Comfortably oblivious of the fact that the processes of Babbity are just as active in his own circle as they are in Main-street. The only point being that he does not observe them because they are so familiar to him. For a man to be always eating green corn on the cob appears to him to be a form of stagnant lunacy, but to have marmalade for breakfast every day of your life seems merely natural and pleasant.

A boy who displays any kind of originality or peculiar twist of personality is regarded with alarm by his parents, and their friends say to them: "Oh, send him to a public school. That will knock all the nonsense out of him." And it does, even at the expense of having worse nonsense knocked into him. Sent there at the pliable and impressionable age, he either conforms to type or gets expelled as a rebel.

The public school system has no use for originality or personal idiosyncrasy; it is out to standardise a type. "Yes," some people will say, "and a very good type too." That may be, or may not be. It does not affect the argument that the principle of standardisation of the human type is a thoroughly bad and reactionary one. For his conformity invariably concerns trivial and unimportant attitudes.

For instance, a boy at a great public school like Eton or Harrow is not condemned because he is a stupid little prig, but because he has his trousers either turned up or not turned up, whichever is contrary to a code. His conduct of life is controlled by a set of arbitrary, but unwritten laws, which are as imponderable and forlorn as the laws which govern women's hats and frocks. He is taught to worship an invisible spirit which might be called: "The Thing to do." It is seldom based on any kind of rhyme or reason. But when he is a fraction of an atom he outgrows it, and of "the things which are no done." The first law of his training is always to conform to type.

The consequence is that the public school system is weakened by the fact that although it produces a type, it produces no rebels. Shelley was sent down from Oxford because he was a rebel. A generation later the erected a kind of perpetual Brock's bust to his memory, with a doomed ceiling studded with golden stars. It appeared to have taken all this time, stimulated by the pressure of an outside universal conscience, to realise that it was better to produce one Shelley than a theatre full of Bachelors of Art.

There is nothing more disconcerting than to find oneself in a company of people presumably speaking one's own language but employing a vocabulary of their own. The young men and maidens of the "old thing" and "old bean" persuasion are amusing to read about in a story by P. G. Wodehouse, but extremely irritating to be with for half an hour. These people hold of some catchword like "mercant" and they run it to death. Unless you describe everyone as a merchant you are out of it. You are not conforming to type. You say, for instance: "I met a priceless merchant on the way." Then there is that word "gadgie." If you omit to refer to your watch-chain as a gadgie you are regarded as, if not actually old-fashioned, in any case no-thing.

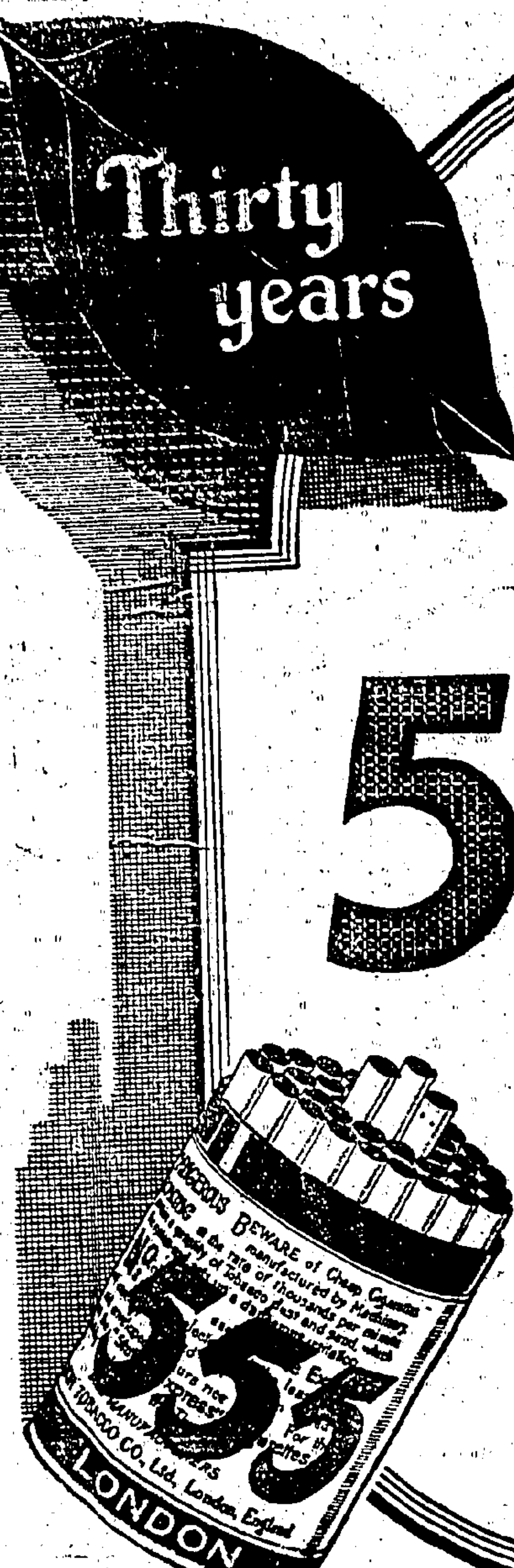
All of this is a by-product of the tendency towards standardisation. Not being encouraged to think independently, these people's only protection is to be ever conforming to type. It is their sanctuary. Having nothing to say themselves, they stand behind the loud-speaker and really believe they are contributing to the entertainment.

"What a pace we are going," says the fly on the wheel.

It's all very sad.

GIRL SWINDLER'S SUCCESS.

Recently by means of confidence trick a young girl relieved 13 soldiers in the North of England and Ireland of £15 each. Telling a plausible story, she induced each soldier to give her a money order for £2, which she then represented by a lithographic process of officers, she sent them to a bank to be cashed, and the fraud was thus detected, but in the meantime the girl had disappeared. It is now believed that the principals in these frauds are a man and his wife and daughter. The operations of the trio have been so successful that solicitors and banks in Liverpool and Southport were defrauded of £15,000 and in Belfast of £2,000. The man and his wife and daughter have disappeared, leaving a balance of £25 in a Liverpool Bank.



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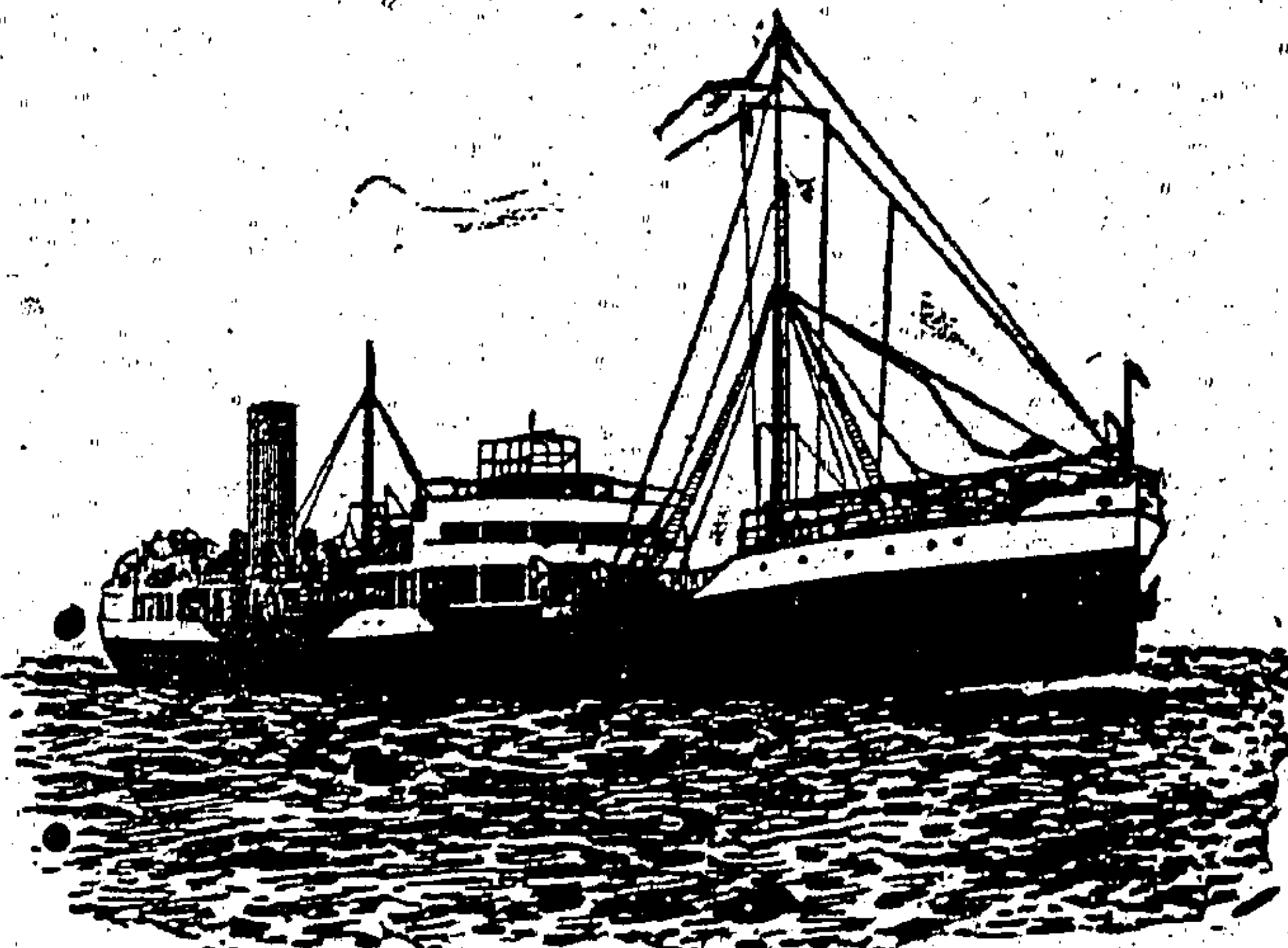
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SIMMER TIME.

USEFUL COOKERY HINTS.

[BY AN ENTHUSIAST.]

Simmer time; that is to say, stew time. The secret of a fine stew being never, never, never to rush it, to gallop it, for that is the way to do a spoiled boil.

Simmer your stew at as low a degree of heat as you can possibly manage. That is the way of tenderness; the other is the hard way. Also, as little liquor as possible, then the rich flavours will remain in the meats and vegetables.

A stew is like a lovely lady, worthy of every attention. On the whole, it is the most wholesome method of cooking, and it is one that allows scope to your imagination. The best vessel to use is undoubtedly the marmite, which is quite securely upon the table. Now, in order to start your imagination working, my dear cookiady, I will set before you a few stews.

A FEW STEWS.

Here's one from New Orleans, sent to me by an understanding friend. A pound

and a half of rumpsteak, or thereabouts; cut it into pieces the size of the meat of a plump chop; very little fat and no gristle; a can of tomatoes; two or three medium-sized mushrooms, cut in halves. One chopped onion; one carrot sliced; a very small droplet of water, and, if you like it, a trifle of flour as thickening. Don't make it sloppy. There you are.

Here's a goodly English way. Cut your steak into pieces the size of big lumps of sugar; put them into your marmite with a taste of water, a trifle of ale; cloves, chopped onion, sliced carrot, a turnip (not necessary), a sprinkling of mixed herbs, pepper, salt. I should add a drop or two of Worcester sauce.

Why not chops? Thus: Pop them into hot water and stew them till tender. Then add salt, pepper, chopped parsley, and a little butter-flour; that is butter and flour smoothed together. Also what vegetables you desire or can get. But beware too much water.

Trim some kidneys and cut them into dice; cover them with cold water and lead them to not-quite-boiling point; strain them and repeat the performance; strain them and repeat again—but don't boil! Then in your marmite melt a little butter;

and a half of rumpsteak, or thereabouts; cut it into pieces the size of the meat of a plump chop; very little fat and no gristle; a can of tomatoes; two or three medium-sized mushrooms, cut in halves. One chopped onion; one carrot sliced; a very small droplet of water, and, if you like it, a trifle of flour as thickening. Don't make it sloppy. There you are.

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thicken with flour; add a little strong stock or made Bovril; stir till very hot; drop in some Worcester sauce, mushrooms, ketchup, salt, pepper. Then stir in the kidneys. Don't Boil. Last add a wee allowance of sherry wine or port wine. You can treat liver the same way, but needn't bother about the first cooking.

FISH AND MUSHROOMS, TOO.

Here's a nice little stew that don't take long. Cut enough inch or so squares of coarse fish and put them into boiling water; little salt; after five minutes strain them. In your marmite warm up rather less than half a pint of milk to each pound of the fish, mix in a couple of tablespoons of baked bread-crumbs; add the fish and stew for five or even six minutes. Boil it up with some cayenne and Worcester sauce.

Mushrooms; clean them; stew them in strong stock or made Bovril, very slightly thickened with buttered flour; and cayenne, grated nutmeg, lemon juice, and salt.

Stew your French beans in cream, with pepper, salt, and a mere suspicion—if any—of buttered flour. Also peas and young broad beans this way are delicious.

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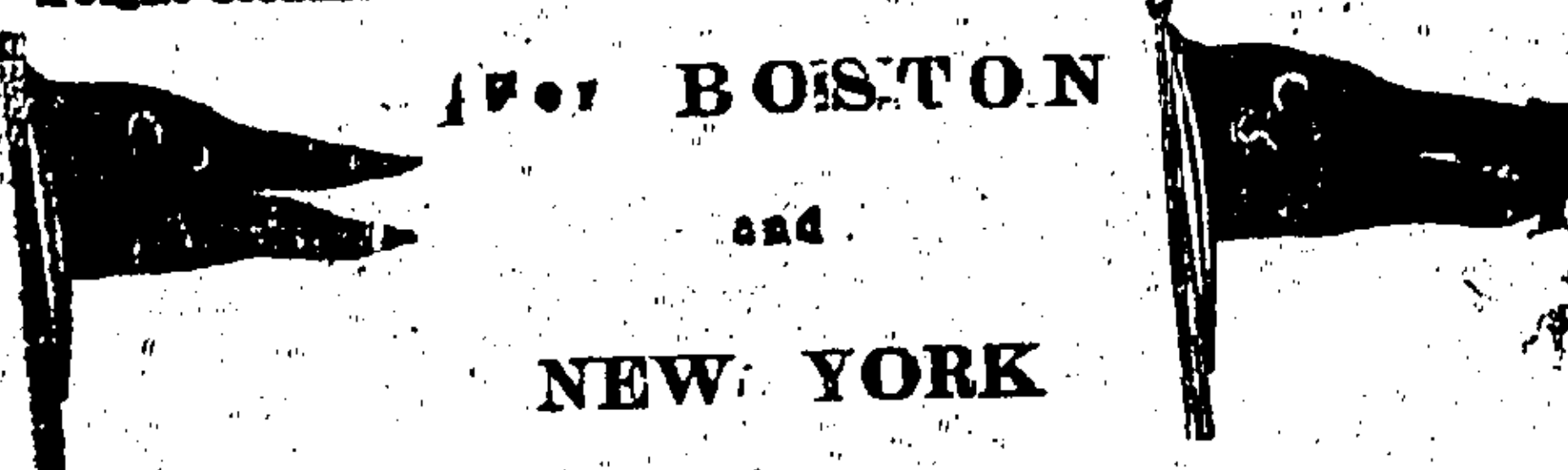
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"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,555	10th Dec.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,811	19th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	28th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	Suez, Penang, Colombo, & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"MANTUA"	10,903	6th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,555	13th Mar.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.
"KHIVA"	9,155	30th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
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"TILAWA"	10,000	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,011	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,555	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,011	25th Nov.	Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	28th Nov.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"BOUDAN"	8,000	6th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	12th Dec.	Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SANTHA"	8,501	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	28th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.

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"KARMALA"	9,089	22nd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,903	6th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,555	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	4,950	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
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"MOREA"	10,811	20th Feb.	do.
"ARAFURA"	4,950	20th Mar.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
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"KANTON"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KANTON"	10,903	6th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KANTON"	9,555	13th Mar.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.
"KANTON"	9,155	30th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KANTON"	9,144	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KANTON"	11,039	1st May	Marseilles & London.
"KANTON"	9,006	15th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 22.

Agents

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE SHIPPED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE"**

This Vessel will sail hence on Friday, December 4th at Noon.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Through Bills of Lading issued to ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND TIRAMITAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
(Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Tel. C. 32. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR MANILA BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... Sails 2nd Nov.

LYDD TRIESTINE.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE. \$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "PIUM L" ... Sails 10th Nov.
S.S. "PIUM L" ... Sails 12th Nov.
S.S. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 10th Dec.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "PIUM L" ... Sails 1st Dec.
S.S. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 21st Dec.

ITAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "VIMINALE" ... (Sails from Calcutta 1st Dec.)

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1025.

Agents

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS

Mail Steamer	Next Sailing from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong & Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles
	1925	1925	1925
ANGKOR	...	...	10th Nov.
ANGERS	...	...	24th Nov.
ANDRE LEON	9th Oct.	11th Nov.	8th Dec.
PAUL LEBON	22nd Oct.	25th Nov.	22nd Dec.
AMBOISE	6th Nov.	12th Dec.	5th Jan., 1926
AMAZONE	20th Nov.	23rd Dec.	19th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$35.00. B CLASS (1st Class) ... \$25.00. C CLASS (2nd) ... \$15.00. D CLASS (3rd) ... \$10.00.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.
(Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.)

LIGNE COMMERCIALE (Cargo "Boat").

... loading for HAYRE ANTWERP.

... DUNKERQUE about ...
... DR. P. BENOT from DUNKERQUE, LONDON & HAYRE to do ...
... to arrive about 28th October.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone Central 745. CONCESSIONS—TRAVEL REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postage stamps should be affixed in the right-hand top corner of the address side of all postal articles.

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Counter, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Focher Street and Des Voeux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.
Intercept Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI...	Pres. Lincoln	29th Oct.
SHANGHAI & EUROPE via SIBERIA	Khiva	30th Oct.
SHANGHAI	Swatow	31st Oct.
SHANGHAI	Sunshine	1st Nov.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Papers)	Kalyan	1st Nov.
London, 1st Oct. & Parcel 24th Sept.	St. Albans	2nd Nov.
JAPAN	Hakusai Maru	2nd Nov.
SHANGHAI	Hakusai Maru	8th Nov.
JAPAN	Tanda	8th Nov.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	4th Nov.	8th Nov.
MANILA	Pres. Grant	8th Nov.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Grant	18th Nov.
MANILA		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Amakusa Maru	Thursday, 29th, 8.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Tonkin	8.30 A.M.
Swatow	Van Overstraten	11.30 A.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea	2.30 P.M.
Haiphong	Desaunoye	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C. 18th Nov. & Europe via Siberia (Letters & Postcards specially subscribed "via Siberia" only)	Emp. of Canada	Parcels 30th, 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
*Japan, *Canada, *U.S.A., *C. & S. America & *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. 25th Nov.	Philostetes	Parcels 29th, 5.00 P.M. Reg. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Amoy and Foochow	Pres. Lincoln	Friday, 30th, 1.30 P.M.
Swatow	Khiva	2.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Swatow	2.30 P.M.
Haiphong, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kalyan	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 29th Nov.	Khiva	Parcels Saturday, 31st, 9.45 A.M. Reg. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Shantung	2.30 P.M.
—NOVEMBER—		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kalyan Maru	Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kalyan	9.00 A.M.
Haiphong, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Taming	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, *Canada, *U.S.A., *C. & S. America & *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 27th Nov.	Korea Maru	Tuesday, 3rd, 9.45 A.M. Reg. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Hakusai Maru	10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st Dec.	Calchas	Reg. Letters 1.45 P.M. Parcels 2.30 P.M.
*Straits and Calcutta	Namsang	1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand	Tungahing	Parcels 5.00 P.M. Reg. Letters 4th, 8.45 A.M.
Manila, Sandakan Island—due Thursday Island, 17th Nov.	St. Albans	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. 25th Nov.	Pres. Jefferson	Thursday, 5th, Noon Reg. Letters 3.30 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

October 29th, 1925.

On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	25
Bank Bill, on demand	25 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	25 1/2
Bank Bill, at 60 days' sight	25 1/2
Credit, at 3 months' sight	25 1/2
Documentary Bill, at 4 months' sight	25 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank Bill, on demand	1.40
Credit, at 3 months' sight	1.40
On New York—	
Bank Bill, on demand	58 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	59 1/2
On Hongkong—	
Telegraphic Transfer	159 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	159 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	159 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	159 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	142 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand	116 1/2
On Singapore—	
On demand	143 1/2
On Batavia—	
On demand	nom.
On Hongkong—	
On demand	nom.
On London—	
On demand	77 1/2
Bank's Buying rate	\$3.06
Gold Lend, 100 fine, per tael	30
Bar Silver, per oz.	30

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds	
Staring	\$4,000,000
Silver	\$36,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Board of Directors:
G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Paterson, Esq.,
A. H. Cameron, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holtz, T. G. Wall, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. BARKER, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STIM, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1925.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed calendar month at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.
Depositors may transfer at their option balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on a FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. B. SLOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1925.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	\$3,000,000
Reserve Fund	\$4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$2,000,000

FORWARD EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th April 1924.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE GERANCE DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: Paris, 71, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital: Frs. 10,000,000.

Reserve: Frs. 10,000,000.

Working fund provided by the Paris Bankers' Association on terms: Frs. 50,000,000.

FRANCE: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1924.

WE HAVE JUST LANDED

A SHIPMENT OF THE WELL-KNOWN

GOLD FLAKE

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

in Air-tight tins of 50 Cigarettes

Now Obtainable at all Tobacconists, Hotels, Clubs, etc.

This Advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 14, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	\$3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	\$1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	\$1,800,000
Reserve Fund	\$1,200,000

BRANCHES:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

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Branches in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN CHINESE).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1898.

Capital (Subscribed)	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Tientsin, Peking, Kailang, Hankow, Nanking, Fusan, Shimonoseki, Taitung, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, etc.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Bangkok, Hongkong, Singapore, Siam, Java, Philippines, etc.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 30th May 1925.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by President's Mandate of the Republic of China of the 13th of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	\$4,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	\$2,578,000.00
Reserve Funds	\$1,422,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Correspondents all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for Exchange Business.

CHU KEE FEE, Manager.
Hongkong, September 6th, 1921.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

INCORPORATED IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Established 1824.

Hongkong Branch established 1909.

Authorized Capital Guilder 150,000,000.

Paid-up Capital — " 80,000,000.

Reserve Fund — " 68,888,870.

Special Reserve — " 21,111,110.

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Branches: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bencoolen, Bontoe, Borneo, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Penang, Peking, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samaratna, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaja, Soerabaya (Solo), Tientsin, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL BANK OF SWITZERLAND, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERBOLD, Agent.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1912.

Authorized Capital — Frs. 1,200,000.

Paid-up Capital — Frs. 1,078,580.

Silver Reserve Fund — Frs. 700,000.

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

2 1/2 per annum on daily credit balances of over \$100.

SAVINGS

4 1/2 per annum

for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum

for 6 months 6 1/2 per annum

for 3 months 7 1/2 per annum

on demand 8 1/2 per annum

BRANCHES:

Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Lloyd's Bank Limited.

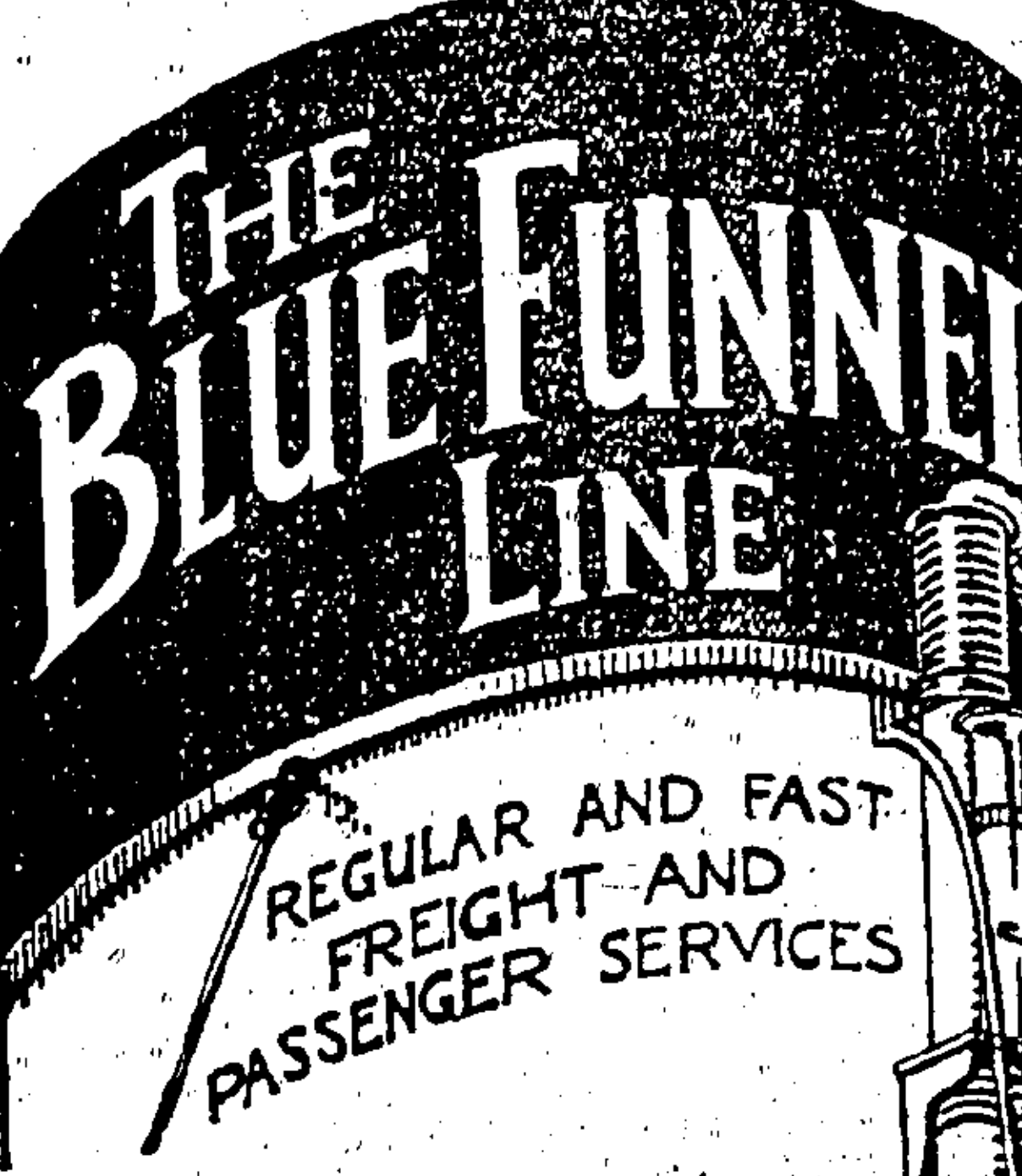
LOOK POONG SHAN

(Chief Manager)

Hongkong, September 6th, 1921.

Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BAKERMAN, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

at 14, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. LONDON OFFICE: 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.



LONDON SERVICE.

"CALCHAS" 3rd Nov. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"SARFEDON" 13th Nov. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"THOLUS" 1st Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PATROCLUS" 18th Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"AJAX" 31st Oct. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"DIOMEDE" 12th Nov. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MENELAUS" 1st Dec. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).
"PHILOCTETES" 30th Oct. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAROS" 21st Nov. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"PYRRHUS" 19th Nov. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"KEEUN" 7th Dec. Boston, New York & Baltimore.
PASSENGER SERVICE.
"SARFEDON" 18th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 18th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 18th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARFEDON" 7th April Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.